The Bombay Gazette.

...2—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

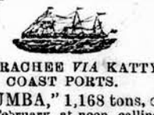
	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ...	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

...TISH INDIA STEAM ...ION COMPANY (LIMITED).

...patch Steamers as follows :—



...URRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

...CHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on THURS... 21st February, at noon, calling at Veraval, ...Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, ...rmitting.

...KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

...S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m., ... on 18th February, after arrival of Outward English ...ail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwatur, Muscat, Jask, ...under Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, ...in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,080 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st February, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 16th February.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 18th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th February, 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STERLING SILVER MOUNTED FANCY CHINA TEA SERVICES.

EACH Service comprises Tea Pot, Covered Sugar Basin, and Covered Cream Jug.
In Rich Crown Derby Ware.
Rs. 135.
In Choice Japanesque Ware.
Rs. 117.
In Fancy China, richly ornamented with Floral Subjects.
Rs. 120.
TEA POTS.
COFFEE POTS.
CHOCOLATE POTS.

TREACHER & Co, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRIZE CUPS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have now on show a choice Selection of CUPS, &c., suitable as Prizes for Shooting, Racing, Polo, Golf, Tennis, Racquets, Badminton, Gymkhana, and other Athletic Competitions.

PLAIN GOBLETS.
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45.
ENGRAVED GOBLETS.
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 150.
TWO-HANDLED CUPS.
From Rs. 40 to Rs. 150.
LOVING CUPS.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100,
PINT SIZE TANKARDS.
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 30.
QUART SIZE TANKARDS.
Rs. 18 each.
OAK AND ELECTRO-PLATE LOVING CUPS.
Rs. 50 to Rs. 65.
OAK AND ELECTRO-PLATE TANKARDS.
Rs. 25 to Rs. 35.
OAK AND ELECTRO-PLATE BEAKERS.
Rs. 25 to Rs. 27-8.
OAK AND ELECTRO-PLATE CLARET CUP JUG
Rs. 58 each.
ARMY AND NAVY CUPS.
Rs. 24 to Rs. 35.
SHIKARI OR PICNIC COMPANIONS.
Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 52.
TRAVELLERS' COMPANIONS.
Rs. 22 to Rs. 36.
COCKTAIL SHAKERS.
Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 25.

ARMS, CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, AND INSCRIPTIONS ENGRAVED TO ORDER.

ESTIMATES GIVEN.

PRIZE CUPS.
PRIZE GOBLETS.
PRIZE TANKARDS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ARECA-CHERRY
TOOTH PASTE
IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES
MOST EFFICIENT AND VERY AGREEABLE.
Portable and Convenient to Travellers.
Per Tube, As. 12.

PHILLIPS AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

£6,582,529

Has been paid in claims by the
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
Since its Establishment
in
1857.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

FICHU BROOCHES.

LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS, HEARTS, and DARTS TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE-SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

...alta, ...enger ...si, Mar... ...o Marseilles ...e steamers at ...ar special steamers ...g at Marseilles and ...n is advisable.

	Captain.	On 1889.
...00	W. J. Nantes..	3th Apr.

...are issued, including Railway Fare, ...ndhil to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
GANGES.....	4296	800	T. J. Alderton...	24th Feb.
NIZAM.....	2735	500	T. F. Creery....	11th Mar
CLYDE.....	4136	800	W. D. Mudie....	28th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China, and Japan direct, every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:—

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO....	5,000 800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar.1889
MANILLA.....	5,000 800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. ,,
R. RUBATTINO...	5,000 800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	20th Apr. '89.	20th May ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO.....	On the 7th March, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th Feb. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN
LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI ...ESRITD ...

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA.....	P. Mersa.....	4,200	660	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE ...	L. Lemesich ..	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
BERENICE	F. Legger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA.	F. Cossovich..	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo ...	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE ...	L. Lemesich..	4,600	650	5th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo ..	3,500	550	11th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 15th March, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO GENOA & MARSEILLES.

THE S. S. CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, Commander ALEXANDERSON will leave BOMBAY for GENOA & MARSEILLES, on or about 5th March. This steamer has splendid accommodation for first-class passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are on the upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
Passengers can be booked through to London (Overland from Genoa or Marseilles) and will be landed with their luggage at the Customs at Genoa or Marseilles free of charge.
For Rates of Passage, Cabin Plan, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th Feb.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

TREACHER & Co. only stock Articles from the best sources.

			Rs.	a.
BATS, Best English make, Men's		each	7	0
Do.	do.	Cork-handled, Men's ... ,,	8	8
Do.	do.	Pinder's Pull Tight, with a screw adjustment which enables the player to keep his Bat tightly strung ... ,,	15	0
Do.	do.	Champion match, Plain strung ... ,,	10	8
Do.	do.	do. double strung... ,,	12	0
Do.	do.	do. Cork Handled . ,,	11	0
Do.	Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern ... ,,		12	8
Do.	The Demon, Slazenger's... ,,		13	0
Do.	The Victor, Fortnam's ... ,,		12	8
Do.	Cane and Ash ... ,,		13	8
Do.	Ayres' Champion... ,,		13	4

		Rs.	a.
BALLS, best Flannel covered, Match...	Per doz.	8	8
Do. do. do. Champion ...	,,	9	0
Do. do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced ...	,,	12	8
Do. Ayres' do. ...	,,	12	8
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India Rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case ...	Per set	47	8
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½, Regulation Club ...	each	12	0
PRESSES, in plain Mahogany, with Screws ...	each	8	8
HOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-Rubber Soles ...	per pair	11	0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,

IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF GYMKHANA KIT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CRICKET KIT.

THE Greatest Care is exercised in selecting Articles suitable to this climate. The Management can with confidence state that their Stock is the largest and best in India.

		Rs.	a.
BATS, Boys'...	each Re. 1-10 to	3	0
Do. Single Cane ...	each	7	0
Do. Double Cane...	,,	8	8
Do. Treble Cane ...	,,	10	8
Cobbett's All Cane...	,,	13	0
Frowd's Driver ...	,,	15	8
Patent Exceller ...	,,	14	8
STUMPS for Boys' use...	Per set	2	8
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Bails ...	,,	3	12
Do. With Brass Ferrules' ...	,,	6	0
Do. do. and Iron Points ...	,,	7	0
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c...	each	13	8
Boy's Set, complete in box ...		10	8

		Rs.	a.
BALLS, Boys'...	each Re. 1-8 to	2	0
Do. Duke's Double Seam...	each	4	0
Do. do. Treble Seam ...	,,	5	8
Do. Treacher & Co.'s Double Seam ...	,,	3	8
Do. do. Treble Seam ...	,,	4	8
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured	,,	5	4
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated..	Per pair	7	4
BATTING GLOVES, best Improved Vulcanised Tubular India Rubber ...	,,	7	4
BAGS for Carrying Cricket Kit, strong green cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock ...	,,	16	0
LEG GUARDS, Chamois Skin ...	,,	8	4
SHOES, fitted with Spikes...	,,	12	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS OF ALL SPORTING REQUISITES.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.
BRILLIANT IN TONE.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.
SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
EXCELLENT FINISH.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PIANOS.

GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS
BY R. LIPP & SOHN, STUTTGART.

FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST LANDED EX. S. S. "MANILLA."

RS. 650 CASH.

Packing in tin lined case, Rs. 25 extra;
OR ON EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Particulars on application to

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.,

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.
Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following :—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring :—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value goes well, Keyless Crystal face ...	15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do. do. ...	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers ...	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance ...	50
The same works in Hunting case...	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case ...	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month...	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front ...	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case ...	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month ...	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case...	420

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, 1 East Street.

RATANJI MERWANJI CHEESGUR & CO.

SHIP-CHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
SUPPLIERS OF PUBLIC-WORKS, MUNICIPALITIES & RAILWAY REQUISITES.
DEALERS IN
COTTON MILLS, GINS, AND PRESS STORES, &c., &c.

SOLE SUB AGENTS for ANTI-OXIDE and ANTI-FOULING Composition of Latest Improvement, which has been so largely used both in EUROPE and COLONIES for Painting Ships' bottoms.
All up-country orders shall have our best and prompt attention.

RATANJEE MERWANJEE CHEESGUR & CO.,
219,221 ABDOOL RAHAMON STREET.

CHAMPAGNE 'COCA"

DRY **EPERNAY**

A SUPERIOR QUALITY CHAMPAGNE, bottled in Epernay, combined with the sustaining properties of Coca Leaves. To Travellers and those engaged in outdoor pursuits, its value cannot be over-estimated, whilst it will be found a delightfully exhilarating nervine tonic, and may be taken alike by the invalid and the strong with equal confidence.

See *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., Highly recommend it.

Bottles, 12 in a case ... Rs. 50 0 per dozen.
Half Bottles, 12 or 24 in a case... ,, 27 8 ,,

AGENTS.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

LEGHORN HATS.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT just opened out in all the LATEST SPRING SHAPES with PLAIN and FANCY BRIMS.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,

HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY. SHOW ROOMS. EAST STREET POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

LAWN-TENNIS AND RACKET SHOES.

WE have a large stock of the above made to our Special Order of best English manufacure, and invite inspection of the same.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE.
Estd. 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. 1870.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS,
A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

AN IMPORTANT CONSIGNMENT now landed in the above Department. The Latest and Most Recherche Novelties of the Seasons, Specially imported from PARIS and LONDON, including a Rich and Extensive Range of RIBBONS in all Shades and Widths.

MOIRE RIBBON, with Satin Edge ... from 8 As. to Rs. 2 per yard.
PLAIN do. with Satin Edge ... from 8 As. to Rs. 2 per yard.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Beautiful and Natural Designs, Mounts for Evening Dresses
An immense Choice Selection, also a Large Variety of Tasteful Combinations in Sprays.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

DRESS-MAKERS AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY REAY,
T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT,

DANDY DICK

WILL BE PLAYED ON THE 19TH AND 20TH FEBRUARY,
IN AID OF
LADY ROBERTS' FUND.

CAST.

THE DEAN OF ST. MARVELL'S.....Major Vibert.
SIR TRISTAM MARDOW .....Mr. Prescott-Decie.
MAJOR TARVER .....Capt. Hodgkinson.
LIEUT. DARBY .....Mr. H. R. Froom.
NOAH TOPPING .....Mr. W. T. Buck.
HATCHAM .....Mr. Phillips.
BLOBB .....Mr. Twiss.
MRS. GEORGIANA TIDMAN.....Mrs. Hay.
SALOME .....Mrs. Lloyd.
SHEBA .....Mrs. Wilkin.
HANNAH TOPPING.....Miss Van Overbeke.

Box plan at SOUNDY and Co.
Prices of Admission, Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Soldiers and Sailors, half price to Pit and Gallery.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK.
FEBRUARY 18TH.

THE AUSTRALIAN MERRY-MAKERS will give a Variety Entertainment, consisting of Acrobatic Feats in Mid-air, Songs, Dances and Laughable Sketches.

PRICES.—Reserve Seats.....Rs. 2.
Second " .....Re. 1 & 8 As.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ARMENIA," has arrived from GLASGOW & LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claim for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Ware-house. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 16th Feb., 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 27th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 6 lots of ASHES, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and at Byculla, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within One Month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 16th, February, 1889.

HURJEEMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,

HAVE always on hand all kind of Jewellery Cashmere Shawls, Rampore Chudders, Foolkaries, and many other Indian Goods. Our revised price-lists of our stock to be had free by post.

Address: RAMPART ROW and MEADOW STREET, Bombay.

NEUBERG'S
CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS

NOT to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL
"Flor de Javas."

FREE DRAUGH
IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

COQUETAS, per 1,000, Rs. 30; per 100 Rs. 3-8
TRABUCOS, " " 35; " " 4-0
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Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET; they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application.

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MY LATEST NOVELTY IN CIGARS.
Rs. 5 per box of 50.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

By direct Importation.

A FRESH AND SPECIALLY SELECTED SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, *MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.*

NEW BOOKS. JUST ARRIVED.

	Rs.	as.
Trall's Sexual Physiology and Hygiene; or the Mysteries of Man, fully illustrated	5	4
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Dr. Chever's Diseases of India	16	8
Capt. Hay's Indian Racing Reminiscences	5	0
" Riding on the Flat and across country.	6	8
Whittaker's Almanac 1888, 1889, each	0	10
Photographic Almanac and Daily Companion, 1889	0	12
Year-book of Photography, 1889	0	12
Ainsley's Guide-book to the Local Marine Board Examination, 1888	10	4
Donaldson's Drawing and Rough Sketching for Marine Engineers	4	4
Reed's Engineers' Hand-book, 1888	7	8
Fagge's Principles and Practice of Medicine, 2 vols	24	0
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, from July to December 1888	4	0
Do., January to June 1888	4	0
Letts's Diary 1889—Scribbling, Office, Medical, &c.		
Dawn of the 20th Century	0	10

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A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S FIRST EXHIBITION of OIL and WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS, &c., will open in the Secretariat, Front Entrance, on MONDAY, February 18th, when H. E. LORD REAY will open the Exhibition formally at 5 p.m., precisely.

Doors open on MONDAY at 4-45 p.m., following days at 8 a.m.

Refreshments will be supplied by PELITI from 4-30 to 6 p.m. every day.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Members free.
Season Ticket .....Rs. 3.
Single Admission ..... " 1.

☞ To prevent disappointment Members are requested to observe that their Tickets are not transferable, and admit only the Members personally.

More Members who have not yet been supplied with Tickets, can get them (on payment of subscription if unpaid) at the door.

"BASEL MISSION" BALMATHA CLOTHS are made from the best English Twist. The Tweeds, &c., are made of Select Patterns and being woven in the country are much cheaper than imported cloths. They can now be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

NAINI TAL WIRE ROPEWAY Co, Ld.
CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000.
(DIVIDED INTO SHARES OF Rs. 100 each.

TO BE CALLED UP GRADUALLY, *viz.*, Rs. 10, on application; Rs. 15, on allotment; and Rs. 10 per each subsequent call, after One Month's notice.

GOVERNMENT CONCESSIONS.
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2.—Free Use of Water Power.
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ESTIMATED COST OF MAINTENANCE, AND AMOUNT OF RETURNS.

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250,000 Maunds of Goods at 4 Annas per maund.	62,500
Deduct for Working and Maintenance	37,500
Nett Profit, Rs.	25,000

or 12½ per cent. on Capital.

It is expected that the Line will be complete and open for traffic within a year of the commencement of work.

For full Prospectus, apply to the Manager, Naini Tal.

Remittances to the Rohilkund and Kumaon Bank, Naini Tal.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
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A MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION of Rs. 10 or a Yearly Subscription of Rs. 110 will entitle a Mofussil Subscriber to OWNERSHIP of Six English Weeklies and Four Periodicals, which will be posted from Bombay in the following order:—

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On Monday.....one Six-pence Newspaper.
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On Wednesday one Three-pence Newspaper.
On Thursday ...one Do. Do. (Illustrated.)
On Friday .....one Two-pence Newspaper.
On Saturday ...one Penny Newspaper.

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First Saturday ...one Six-pence Periodical.
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Third Saturday...one Two-shilling Periodical.
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CLASSIFIED LIST OF NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, AND REVIEWS FOR SELECTION.

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Fair-Play. Pall Mall Budget.

SIX-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.
British Medical Journal. Overland Mail.
Engineer. Lancet.
Engineering. Saturday Review.
Field. St. James's Budget.
Home News. Truth.
World. Vanity Fair.

SIX-PENCE NEWSPAPERS (Illustrated).
Graphic. Sporting and Dramatic News.
Illustrated London News.
Pictorial World.

SIX-PENCE PERIODICALS.
Cassel's Family Magazine. Leisure Hour.
Chambers' Journal. Longman's Magazine.
Cornhill Magazine. Marine Engineer.
Family Herald. Provincial Medical Journal.

SHILLING PERIODICALS.
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Young Ladies' Journal.
Harper's Monthly Magazine.

TWO-SHILLING PERIODICALS.
Dublin Medical Journal. Glasgow Medical Journal.
Edinburgh Medical Journal. Practitioner.

HALF-CROWN PERIODICALS.
Contemporary Review. National Review.
Fortnightly Review. Nineteenth Century.

N. B.—A Subscriber has the option of taking three weeklies and two periodicals and pay half the subscription if six Weeklies and four Periodicals are too many.

NOTICE.

DEMAND BILLS on all the following Treasuries are available at the Accountant-General's Office. Terms can be ascertained on application there of offers invited:—

Dharwar, Belgaum, Dhulia, Bijapur, Satara, Rajkote, Kaira, Nasik, and Karwar.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Accountant-General.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY Co., Ld.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Oils, Tallow, and Cotton Waste at the Hubli, Poona and Bangalore Stores Depots during the year commencing from 1st April, 1889.

Specifications and Forms of Tender for each Depot can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, on payment of As. 8 each.

Tenders must reach the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, Dharwar, not later than 1st March, 1889, and the covers should be headed, "Tenders for Oil, Tallow, and Cotton Waste."

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. For any further information apply to the Storekeeper, Hubli.

J. G. LINDSAY, Col. R.E.,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Agent & Chief Engr.'s Office, Dharwar, 17th Jan., 1889.

TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Mhow, up to 12 Noon, 26th February, 1889, for the Supply of Miscellaneous and other STORES (in one or less) to the Mhow Arsenal, from 1st April, 1889, up to the 31st March, 1890. The term "more" includes the Supply of Stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the Contractors, are obtainable at this office daily between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Sunday and holidays excepted).

III.—Tenders will only be received on this printed forms, which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of Two Rupees for each set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at one o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, the 26th February, 1889. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

S. G. D. SMITH, Captain, R. A.
Ordnance Officer.

Mhow, 25th January, 1889.

MR. BEHRAMJEE M. MALABARI and the Hon. Mr. SAYANI and another GENTLEMAN on PHRENOLOGY and Mr. MANN.

In a letter to Mr. Mann, Mr. Malabari says:—"As you may remember I told you during our first interview at Mr. Shroff's instance that I believed in the teachings of Phrenology and that if honestly utilized its lessons ought to influence human progress for good as a guide to Matrimonial and business successes, and in other ways. . . . . The remarks you made in the course of examination, those especially with reference to defects of character and temperament struck me very forcibly; and I gladly wrote to Mr. Sayani to say that you appeared to me to be a sound and faithful practitioner.

I am confirmed in this view by the vivid portraiture you have so kindly attempted for me, though it would be idle to disguise the feeling that you have paid more attention to the merits of the original than to the faults."

The Hon. Mr. Sayani says:—

"Mr. John Mann, a practical Phrenologist, has given a correct description not only of my character but also that of a friend who happened to be present at the time of my examination. If the public in general and my co-religionists in particular would take Phrenology as a guide I should be very glad as it would assist them in the choice of trades and professions in which they would attain the greatest financial prosperity."

In a letter to Mr. Mann, Mr. C. H. Stonham, a contractor, says:—

"When I visited you at Cawnpore in 1884 I went just for the fun of the thing. Phrenology seemed to me nonsense, by which I thought phrenologists imposed upon people in order to make money, but I now find from my own experience that what you told me is all true. Before taking your advice as to my occupation I was earning less than Rs. 200 monthly, but now as I am a contractor owing to your phrenological advice I am worth over 3 lakhs of rupees I believe because I see and it gives me much pleasure to write and thank you for your enlightened phrenological guidance."

Opinions of eminent professional men in favour of phrenology will be sent on receipt of an anna postage stamp.

Verbal statement of every 10 characteristics Re. 1, advice as to true conjugal selection or as to trade or profession Rs. 10, and Rs. 10 for every four-sided foolscap (written) description of character and talents, or Rs. 20 for both the latter.

S. BENJAMIN.
Secretary.

16, Apollo Road, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO BE LET.—From and after May 18, a WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOW in the best situation on Malabar Hill, furnished for any period from six to eighteen months. For particulars apply to Mr. Hormusjee, of Messrs. CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

FOR SALE.—An ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMO, in thorough Good Order, capable of lighting 16 Lamps; 12 horse power. Apply to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

LOST.—A Receipt Bill on the Bank of Scotland. Any One returning the same to this office will be rewarded.

LIBRARIES and Reading Rooms brilliantly lit up with Ditmar's Vienna "Lightning" Lamps. R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

TO BE LET.—Two Airy and Commodious BUNGALOWS on the Bandora Hill. Apply to NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, 10, Meadows Street.

EVERY ONE SAY that our Prices of Crockery, Cutlery and Glassware are very reasonable, and is a great convenience to Europeans in India to get at one marked Price—Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

MUCCADUM REQUIRED to work with European Firm, must have Bank references, for five to ten lakhs.—"D. W. T.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

CHRISTIE H. BUTLER, Dental Surgeon. Above Bourne and Shepherd's Photographic Studio.

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND, 1st class, from Rs. 250 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL.—The increased preference shown to this place has compelled the proprietors to extend the accommodation which is being built consisting of large, airy bedrooms.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church Gate Street, Fort.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, at moderate prices.

PIZZIGHELLI PAPER.—Just opened out, a few dozen packets of sizes, from ¼ Plate up to 12 by 10, also CALCIUM SLIDES for storing same.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadow Street, Bombay.

LATEST DESIGN in Briggs' Paper Pattern Crewel, Fillosille, and Knitting Silk, Macrame, Twine Knitting, Cotton and Fingering Wool, Prices beyond competition.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

TENNIS! TENNIS!! Ayre's Champion Balls, Rs. 9-8 per doz.; Champion Bat, Rs. 12-8; Sialkote Bats from Rs. 3.—WRIGHT and Co., Mint Road, Fort.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co, Sole Agents.

SPONGES.—BEST Turkey and Honeycomb all sizes, and free from sand. A very large selection from Re. 1.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

POLO BITTERS.—The latest Fashionable BITTERS, Aromatic and Stimulating. Bombay Agents.—PHIPSON and Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLE FOR SALE, 7 shots, sighted to 400 yards, good as new, Rs. 70. Apply to "J.," care of *Gazette* office.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

G. H. MUMM'S celebrated Extra DRY CHAMPAGNE. Quarts, Rs. 45 per case of 1 dozen. Pints Rs 12 per case of 2 dozen.—Agents, Messrs. The Bombay Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle.

THE MANAGER VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA POST OFFICE, receives SKINS and HEADS of all descriptions of ANIMALS, either for curing or mounting

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

TO OFFICERS
OF THE
ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE, TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase-money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do " 9 " 20 " "

The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of at highest rates for cash.

Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.

The latest Indian papers on file.

All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the

MANAGER,
INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY,
NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS,
112, Collins' Street, W.,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

MARCKS & COMPANY,
SOLE AGENTS
FOR STARLEY AND SUTTO
COVENTRY,

BEG to inform the Public that they have just received a signment of the well-known "Rover Safety" Bicycles and " Roamer" they offer for cash or on the HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

The "ROVER SAFETY" BICYCLE, the fastest and safest Machine in bearings throughout, geared to 54 inches, Rs. 320, complete with Lamp, Bell ners, &c., Rs. 320 cash.

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The "ROAMER" TRICYCLE, the finest Machine ever made, central drivi ings throughout, geared to 57 inches with patent spring attachment to prevent rough roads, Bicycle handle bar, straight steerer, Rs. 440 cash.

"OUR OWN" SAFETY BICYCLE, a good, strong serviceable machine, figure, Ball bearings, complete with Lamp, Bell, Valise, Rs. 225 cash.

All the above are beautifully enamelled and plated.

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FRAMES, SCREENS, CASES, &c.,
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MORDAN'S GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES,
IVORY TOILET SETS
Suitable for Presentation.
STATIONERS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.
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LEATHER GOODS, COMPENDIUMS OF GAMES,
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BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD REAY,
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P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
58, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
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LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chetean d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
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Fresh Consignment to Hand
FOR SALE
At Rs. 34 per doz. Quarts.
and
Rs. 38 per 2 doz. Pints.

Apply to
MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Co.,
Sole Agents, Elphinstone Circle.
OR
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COOMRIGUR.
Sub-Agents, Opposite Crawford Market.

NOTICES.

OAKFIELD SCHOOL, HORNSEY, LONDON, N. High Class School for sons of Gentlemen. Boys prepared for the public School, Medical and Legal preliminary examinations and mercantile pursuits, beautiful situation with extensive ground. Cubicles for older boys. Domestic arrangements, liberal and judicious. Excellent accommodation for boys from India and the Colonies, who are under the special care of the Principal during the holidays. References to parents of former pupils. Prospectus and all information from the Principal, N. LEASK, M.A.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST UNPACKED three new circular-fronted English roomy BROUGHAMS, one with side lights, by Watson of Lowestaft.

One new English canoe-shaped LANDAU, with patent hood, suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by Lewis of Salisbury.

One new splendid noiseless, varnish color English DOG-CART, with patent wheels and cordroy lining, suitable for a big Arab or Waler.

And a few sets of single and double new English harnesses.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

THE INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st March 1889 the line from JHANSI to GWALIOR will (subject to the sanction of Government of India) be opened for public traffic of every description, and on the same date the SINDIA STATE RAILWAY (between GWALIOR and AGRA) will be taken over from Government and will be worked in future as part of the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY system.

This Company's passenger trains will run daily between TUNDLA and JHANSI connecting at the latter place with the through service of the INDIAN MIDLAND and GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAYS between CAWNPORE and BOMBAY via JHANSI and ITARSI, and the attention of the public is invited to the advantages which this Railway offers in the shortest and most direct route to BOMBAY from TUNDLA, AGRA, CAWNPORE and other parts of the N.-W. P. and Oudh.

Through single journey fares to BOMBAY from AGRA or CAWNPORE.

First Class.	Second Class.
Rs. 52 6 0	Rs. 26 3 0

Also on the 15th February 1889, the section of the line between BANDA and MANIKPUR (on the R. I. R.) will be opened for public traffic of every description.

Time and Fares, Notices and Book of General Rules and Rates for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages &c., with the Goods Tariff and Classification of Goods will be published shortly.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Jhansi, 12th February 1889.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the Right of COLLECTING TOLLS in the District of Satara, on the Provincial and Local Fund Lines of Roads both for One Year only and for Three Years commencing from the 1st of April 1889.

2. Tenders must be in the subjoined form, but they may be submitted for (a) each Toll Bar, or (b) for each Road or (c) for the Provincial Roads and Local Funds Roads separately, or (d) for all the roads of the District on which there are Toll Bars.

3. Tenders must be forwarded in sealed covers so as to reach the Huzur Deputy Collector in his Office, at Satara, before 12 a.m. (Madras time), on Friday, the 1st of March, 1889.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by (a) a Certificate of Solvency signed by an Assistant or Deputy Collector, or if from foreign territory by the authority most nearly corresponding to such Officer (Commissioner's No. 5 of 2nd February 1889), together with a deposit, as earnest-money on the highest amount tendered of Rs. 1,000, if the tender be for the whole District; Rs. 500, if for all the Provincial Roads or the Local Fund Roads in the District; Rs. 100, if for one Road; and Rs. 50 if for one Toll Bar; or (b) in the absence of such Certificate, a deposit equal to one-fourth the high st amount tendered as security.

5. The earnest-money referred to in the preceding para. shall be forfeited, if the tenderer fails to execute the necessary agreement and security bond within 15 days from the date of communication to him of the final acceptance of his tender.

6. If the tender be not accepted or accepted only partially, the whole or a proportionate amount of the earnest or deposit money, as the case may be, will be returned.

7. The acceptance of any tender will be subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner, C.D., who is not be bound to accept the highest or any tender, but will select any tender or order the sale of the farms by auction as he may think fit.

8. For further particulars apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector.

9. This office notice, dated the 16th January, 1889, fixing the auction sale of Tolls on the 28th February 1889, is hereby cancelled.—Dated 19th February, 1889.

ALFRED KEYSER,
Collector.

FORM OF TENDER.

To the Collector of

SIR,—With reference to your advertisement, dated 1889, inviting tenders for the Right of Collecting Tolls on the Provincial and Local Fund lines of Roads both for One Year only and for Three Years commencing from the 1st April 1889, I hereby beg to tender for for the term of commencing from the 1st of April 1889, a sum of Rs. (the sum should be entered both in figures and words) and to send herewith (a) a certificate of my solvency together with currency notes of Rs. as earnest-money on the highest amount tendered by me, or (b) currency notes of Rs. as a deposit of a sum equal to one-fourth, the highest amount tendered by me (as the case may be), as required by the advertisement.

I beg to remain Sir, your most obedient servant,
(Signature)

Dated Address in full.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES HEAD & SONS, TO ORDER AND REPAIRS
COACH-BUILDERS.

LONDON, Gloucester Road, Steam Works, CHERTSEY
Queen's Road, BOMBAY, Opposite Charney Road Crossing.

The only practical European Carriage-builder in Bombay.

English-made Carriages in Stock at exceptionally low rates.

BREADALBANE
CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY
£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE.
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!
GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.
EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

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[redacted]

THE OVERLAND E 1st FEBRUARY.

s. s. Assam, Captain G.W. F. nglish mails of the 1st Feb., harbour at 7 p. m. last night list of passengers :—

OM LONDON.
Mrs Loveday, three children, and two infants
Mrs and two Misses Young
Mr and Mrs Kundar
Mrs Palmer, and 2 children
Mr Yates

BRINDISI.
Mrs Fitzgerald
Mr Young
Mr Michod
Capt LeGallais
Mr Saunderson
Mr H Terry

FROM NAPLES.
Mr Wutzler
and child
OM SUEZ.—Mr A G Wesche

DS OF INTELLIGENCE.

6TH JANUARY TO 1ST FEBRUARY INCLUSIVE.)

oyal proclamation appeared in Tuesday's *Gazette* ummoning Parliament to meet on Thursday, February 21.

Mr. Phelps, United States Minister, and Mrs. Phelps arrived at Osborne on Monday on a farewell visit to the Queen. Mr. Phelps was entertained at dinner on Tuesday by the members of the Century Club, under the presidency of Lord Coleridge, and yesterday he left Southampton to return to the United States.

At Tuesday's sitting of the Special Commission the reading of reports of speeches at public meetings was resumed and occupied the entire day, On Wednesday further reports were read, after which some evidence was taken of cheques drawn by Dr. Kenny, M. P., in 1881, treasurer of the Land League, in favour of T. Horan, treasurer of the Castle-island branch, and Mr. Hauly, a land agent, of Thurles, was called to prove refusal of rents after the establishment of the Land League. Yesterday some other witnesses were called, who deposed to certain acts of violence in their neighbourhoods.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., presiding on Saturday at a prize-distribution of the Birmingham Volunteers, said, that the Volunteer force was now so numerous and efficient that he thought the State should bear its expenses.

Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., has been appointed an Ecclesiastical Commissioner in place of the late Lord Eversley.

Captain H. M. Jones, V.C., now Consul-General at Philippopolis, has been appointed Minister Resident at Bangkok.

In consequence of the engagement of the Judges on the Special Commission, the Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. Meadows White, Q.C., and Mr. R. V. Williams, Q.C., to act as Commissioners on the north-eastern and northern circuits respectively.

Mr. John Bright is regaining strength, and yesterday his condition was much improved.

Mr. Menzies, M.P. for East Perthshire, died on Friday, aged 33.

Mr. James Howard, the well-known agriculturist, and formerly M.P. for Bedfordshire, died suddenly on Friday, aged 67.

One of the men charged with the burglary and attempted murder at Muswell-hill has turned Queen's evidence inculpating two of the other men in custody but exculpating Smith, who has been released.

A numerous gang of poachers on Lord Ailesbury's estate at Savernake encountered a keeper on Sunday night whom they attacked and beat so severely that his life is endangered.

Mr. Goschen, M.P., addressed two large meetings at Stratford, near London, on Wednesday, in vindication of the policy of the Government.

A police-constable at Wreckenton, near Gates-head, was murdered on Friday in the public highway by a man against whom he had in the morning given evidence of brawling and indecent language. The murderer was arrested.

The strike of seamen and firemen has extended to Glasgow, the men refusing to work unless their demand for increased wages was granted.

An explosion occurred on Monday in a colliery at Bedminster, near Bristol, causing fatal injuries to two men and less severe hurts to four others.

A fire broke out on Monday night in a furnishing store at Darlington, and the explosion of a quantity of turpentine blew down a wall, killing five persons and dangerously injuring several others.

The wool-laden ship Sir Walter Raleigh went ashore on Monday night on the French coast near Boulogne, and it is feared the vessel will become a total loss. Four of the crew were drowned by the capsizing of a boat.

An American named G. T. Driver attempted suicide on Saturday at the Angel Hotel, Islington, and lies in a critical condition at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

A girl, 12 years of age, at Leamington, having been punished by her schoolmistress on Friday, immediately went and drowned herself.

Mr. O'Brien, M. P., who escaped from the Court at Carrick-on-Suir on Thursday, not appearing on the following day, the court heard the evidence in his absence and pronounced a sentence of four months' imprisonment without hard labour. Mr. O'Brien appeared on Tuesday at a public meeting in Manchester and delivered a brief but defiant address. At the end of the meeting Mr. O'Brien was arrested by the police, amid a scene of great excitement. He has since been conveyed to Clonmel Gaol.

Father M'Carthy, parish priest of Kilmeen, was convicted on Friday of using language inciting to boycotting and sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

Mr. Sheehy, M.P., who was apprehended on a warrant at Glasgow, was brought before the magistrates at Castleconnell and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Mr. Bowley, a shipbuilder at Dublin, was killed on Monday by the sudden explosion of a bottle containing hydrogen gas, which he was carrying in his hands.

OBITUARY.—Col. T. O'Neill, Mad Ret.; Archduke Rudolph, Crown Prince of Austria; Sir H. W. Dashwood, Bart.; Hon. Lady Hamilton Gordon; Very Rev. J. Nicolson; Mr. R. Stewart Menzies; Mr. P. F. Tidman, C.M.G.; Miss L. A. Ryland; Mr. A. Stannard; and Mr. J. Howard.

THE Crown Prince of Austria-Hungary was found dead in his bed on Wednesday morning at Meyerling, near Baden, whither he had gone on a shooting excursion. The sad event has produced a profound impression throughout the Empire.

General Boulanger was elected on Sunday for the department of the Seine (including Paris) by a majority of 81,000 votes over M. Jacques, the Government candidate. The election was carried on without disorder beyond a few occasional scuffles.

The election of General Boulanger is the absorbing question of the hour in Paris, and all kinds of conjectures are put forth as to its consequences.

The Berlin and the Vienna Press regard General Boulanger's success as an evidence of general dissatisfaction in France with the Parliamentary Republic, but none appear to fear an early disturbance of European peace in consequence.

The Russian papers warn the French Government of the necessity of taking immediate measures to guard against ulterior dangers. One paper, the *Swiet*, lauds General Boulanger as a friend to Russia.

Yesterday, in the Chamber, M. Floquet introduced a Bill for substituting district elections for departmental elections, and declared that the Government were prepared energetically to uphold the Republic. A long and heated debate ensued, and, in the result, a vote in favour of the Government was carried by a majority of 60 votes.

The new Army Bill, which has been warmly discussed in the Hungarian Parliament, was voted on Tuesday by a large majority. A crowd, composed mainly of students, assembled and hooted M. Tisza, the Minister, and on his leaving the Chamber the police were required to protect him to his carriage.

In the Prussian Reichstag on Saturday the German East African Bill was supported by Prince Bismarck, who declared that originally he had not favoured colonial enterprises, but he had yielded to a general feeling, and now it was too late to withdraw from undertakings already begun. The Bill was passed on Wednesday.

A telegram from Constantinople states that it is believed there that the question of the Holy Synod at Sofia will have no effect in Bulgaria, the country being prefectly quiet.

The French Government has assented to the prolongation of the mixed tribunals at Cairo for another five years. The only difficulty now anticipated is from Greece.

Great excitement continues in the United States in connexion with recent events at Samoa, and the Government is being urged to take active measures in view of the alleged design of Germany to obtain possession of control of that island.

In the debates in Congress complaints have been made that Great Britain was giving countenance to the acts of Germany at Samoa.

A report has been telegraphed from Auckland that the German authorities at Samoa have declared war against Mataafa, the rival of Tamasese.

SIR HENRY MORLAND'S ACTION.

At the Bombay High Court yesterday, the claim for damages made by Sir Henry Morland and Lady Morland against the G. I P. Railway Company for injuries sustained by them in consequence of the alleged negligence of the company came on before Mr. Justice Scott for further hearing. Sir Henry Morland claimed a lakh of rupees as damages, while Lady Morland estimated the damages in her own case at Rs. 10,000. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, represented the Company.

The cross-examination of Framji Barjoji, agent of the Great Western Hotel, was commenced by Mr. Lang, when the court reassembled in the morning.

In answer to questions put to him, the witness said he came to the station in a shigram, and had been sitting in it till the train arrived. The victoria and the brougham came in about 10 minutes after he had arrived. At this distance of time, he could recollect the way in which the two carriages came in. He had noticed the stones that evening while going in. He supposed he had noticed the heaps, but had no distinct recollection of having particularly noticed them. When he went out, he saw the stones distinctly.

It is rather important in your own interests and those of your master to keep on good terms with the railways employés?—Yes, we ought to. I get Rs 55 per month.

Re-examined by Mr. Latham, the witness said he had made his statement to the police the day after the accident, and that the statement he now made to the court was similar to the one he had previously made.

Dosabboy Dhunjeebhoy, in the employ of the proprietors of the English Hotel, said it was his business to go to the Victoria Terminus to meet trains coming to Bombay. He went to the station on the 12th August about 5 minutes to 6 in the evening. He saw two carriages—brougham and victoria—come into the station. He did not know at the time whose carriages they were. The carriages came down the road outside the pillars, and then turned in, in order to be along side the platform. He went away before the carriages left the station. He saw the heaps of stones, both when he came in and went out. The lights of the station were sufficient to show that the stones were there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity? I go to the platform three times every day. I was quite familiar with these stones before the day of the accident. The heaps I saw on the night of the accident were similar to those I have seen there for about three or four months past. I do not know if any of the lights on the outer road were lighted that evening. I have not noticed any lamp posts on the road side, on the far side of the platform. There were many carriages at the station when I left. They were all in a line. I did not notice what description of carriages they were. I do not remember having seen the brougham and victoria before. The Chief Constable asked me to make a statement the day after the accident. I cannot tell what description of carriages there were at the station. I can only remember the description of the brougham, the victoria, and the Great Western Hotel shigram. I was standing close to these carriages, and therefore I particulary noticed them. I was sitting in the hotel carriage, talking with the agent till the arrival of the train, and lamps were lit when I first went to the station. The Poona train arrived punctually on that day.

A question was here put by the court to Sir Henry Morland as to whether he was sure of the relative position of the brougham and the victoria at the station, and he replied that he was perfectly sure that the victoria was ahead of the brougham.

Shaik Shahaboodin Chand, a railway policeman, said that the plaintiff's carriage came into the station from the outside road, and then drove into the arcade. In his cross-examination, witness said he saw the accident, and was fifteen paces off at the time. He saw that the horses were frightened and were going very fast. He ran down to catch their horses, but could not, and the carriage was upset. The coachman could not control the horses. The horses were frightened by the whistling of the engine. The horses were restive at the station before they started. Witness had told all this to the Inspector, after the accident.

Arthur Cook, lamp inspector in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, said it was his business to see to the proper lighting of the station every night. The platform was lighted on 12th August at about 6-30 p.m. (railway time). The row of lights on the platform were properly lit and burning bright that evening, as well as the other lights in the station. The lights were sufficient to throw light outside the colonnade and to make visible the heaps of stones. He had heard no complaints of the station being insufficiently lit. Being cross-examined, the witness said that according to his ideas, the Byculla Station was sufficiently lighted.

Do you consider it brilliantly lighted?—I have not noticed that.

The lamps at the Terminus were lighted before dusk. The lamps were lit during the early twilight that existed at that time of the year. One row of lamps on the up platform was lit. After the accident, a fencing had been put round the heaps of stones as a protection, and it was lighted.

In his re-examination, the witness said the lamps were not placed on the stones, but were at the fencing. There were lamps fixed on pillars in the arcade, but they were never lit.

Baboo Eshwant Bawa, Chief Constable of police, said that he arrived at the Victoria Terminus half an hour after the accident had occurred. All the lights were burning as usual, and the heaps of stones were visible from a distance of twenty yards. Sometime ago, there used to be extra lights on the other side of the archway, but they had not been lit since the boundary wall was completed. He saw Sir Henry Morland's coachman the next day and took down his statement. When he took down the statements, he submitted them to Col. Portman.

The witness, being cross-examined, said he did not examine on the 12th August, persons who had seen the accident. He took down the statement of the policeman Shahebudin on the morning of the 13th. The policeman told witness he had seen the accident. The policeman did not tell witness that the horses had become restive before they started, or that they were running away, or that he ran after the carriage and tried to catch the horses. He did not tell witness that he had got within fifteen paces of the carriage when it upset. The witness read to the court the notes he had jotted down in his diary of the accident. It was stated in the diary that the coachman and the ghorawala had said that the horses had been frightened, and the coachman could keep no control over them, and that the victoria, having passed over a heap of ballast, was upset.

From what distance can you see the heaps of stones at night?—From 20 yards, I think.

Can you see each stone?—No, I can't distinguish every stone in the heap, but can see the heap.

Did you see individual stones in the heap?—Witness, whose knowledge of English seemed to be very imperfect, replied, "yes."

Mr. Inverarity: The witness says he could see each individual stone at that distance.

Mr. Latham: My learned friend is not fair in interpreting the witness's answer in that manner. In the first place, "individual stone" is not an English expression, and I dare say the witness did not mean what he said when he said "yes" to my learned friend's question.

Mr. Inverarity: The witness understands English, and there is his answer.

Mr. Latham: But my learned friend tries to make him say what he did not really mean. The witness has already said that he could see the heap, but could not distinguish each stone.

On the question being repeated, the witness replied that he could not see each stone, though he could see the heap at a distance of twenty yards.

Mr. Inverarity: If you could not distinguish the stone, how could you say the heaps were of stone and not mud?—I could see that they were heaps of stones.

Mr. William Patrick Ryan, station master at the Victoria Terminus, examined by Mr. Anderson, said he was not on the platform when the accident occurred. He came there afterwards, when he saw that the station had been lit as usual, and the lights were burning brightly and properly.

Did you look to see whether the light at the station was sufficient to make the heaps perfectly visible?—I did; and I think if I had to drive out of the station, I would see the heaps clearly enough to drive without coming upon them.

Continuing, the witness said he was present when the statement of Sir H. Morland's coachman was taken down by the police constable. He made the statement voluntarily, and did not appear to be frightened or confused. He rather appeared to be very calm. The Poona train arrived at 7-2 p. m. (Madras time) on the day of the accident.

Mr. William Patrick Ryan, station master of the Victoria Terminus, examined by Mr. Anderson, said he was not on the platform at the time of the accident. He came there about half or three quarters of an hour afterwards. The station was lit as usual, and the lights were burning properly and brightly. He looked to see if the lights on the plaorm were sufficientt to see the heaps of stones. Hetfhought the light was sufficient to see the heaps. If he had to drive out of the station, he would see the heaps clearly enough to drive without coming upon them. He was present when the coachman's statement was taken down by the last witness. The coachman made the statement voluntarily. He was calm and not in the least confused. The Poona train that night arrived at 7-2 p.m. Madras time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang, the witness said he could not speak Mahrati, but understood it a little. At the time the statements were taken down he was engaged with his superintendent in making inquiry regarding the accident. He was not particularly attentive to the statements being taken down by the chief constable. He could hear a little.

Mr. George Fitzgerald, assistant station master at the Victoria Terminus, examined by Mr. Latham, said he was on duty at the time the Nassik train came into the station. He saw Sir Henry and Lady Morland come by the train. He also saw Sir Henry's two carriages waiting under the archway. When he saw the carriages the victoria was behind the brougham. He could not say if the two carriages changed their position. He could see that the horses were frightened on the heap of stones upon which the carriage upset. He was then at the south hnd of the platform. He went up to help when he saw the carriage was upset. He saw the horses on the ballast when the carriage overturned. He had no difficulty whatever in seeing the heap of stones. The station was lighted as usual that night. He had not heard any complaints about the lighting of the station.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang, the witness said, he saw the heaps of stones every night. He told the station-master the same night about the accident. He told Mr. Ryan, the station-master, that he (witness) could see the stones.

Can you explain why Mr. Conder in his report in the matter said that after a careful inquiry he could not find out if any one of the railway officials or outsiders had seen the accident?—I cannot. I saw the accident myself.

Is it a fact that you saw the carriage turning over?—I saw the carriage in the act of falling.

Mr. Ryan, the station-master, was here recalled by his Lordship.

His Lordship: Why did you not tell your superintendent that Mr. FitzGerald saw the accident?

The Witness: Mr. FitzGerald never told me that he saw the accident. He simply told me that an accident occurred to Sir Henry Morland's carriage; he never told me that he saw it.

His Lordship: Did he tell you anything about the heaps of stones? Did he tell you that he could see the heaps from where he saw the accident?—No, he did not say anything about the heaps of stones, except thatthe carriage passed over the heaps of stones.

And all you reported to the superintendent was that an accident had occurred?—

Yes, that was all.

You are quite sure you did not report that any one saw the accident?—I am quite sure.

Mr. Latham said that that was the case for the defence.

Mr. Lang, in replying upon the whole case observed that before he dealt with the plaintiff's case, he would make one observation with regard to the evidence adduced by the defence. He thought he was entitled to say that the evidence given by the subordinates of the railway company was such as they themselves did not believe to be true. Mr. FitzGerald and the chief constable had made statements in the witness-box, which were to say the least, entirely incorrect, and upon which the railway company seemed to have relied. Mr. FitzGerald in his evidence stated that he had reported to Mr. Ryan, the station-master, that he had seen the accident and also the heaps of stones from the platform, where he was standing. Mr. Ryan most flatly contradicted Mr. FitzGerald in these two important points. It was clear that Mr. Ryan's statement was perfectly correct, inasmuch as Mr. Conder, who had tried to discover if any one of the officials or outsiders in the station had seen the accident, in his report stated that, "After a careful inquiry I have been unable to ascertain that any of the railway officials or any outsider saw the accident." The learned counsel, therefore, submitted that Mr. FitzGerald's statement was one, upon which the court would not place the slightest reliance. It threw the greatest possible suspicion upon the evidence of other witnesses, who had been called on behalf of the defendants. The first point which naturally arose in this case was, whether or not the defendants had been guilty of negligence in placing these heaps of stones upon the road. The railway company invited persons who frequented the station, to drive along the road, and they ought to have kept it clear of obstructions or had placed barricades round the obstructions and put up lights to show that there were obstructions. There could be no question in law that a railway company having invited persons, who frequented their station to use the road, should place any obstruction upon it as to cause an accident. The heaps of stones that were placed in 25 feet broad, 2 feet 6 inches high, and between 20 and 30 feet in length, extending about 10 feet in one instance into the roadway. The learned counsel asked if such huge heaps of stones were not dangerous to persons using the road without any barricades or lights being placed near it, so as to warn them of the danger. He submitted that the fact of the company having placed upon the road large heaps of stones extending nearly over half of the roadway—certainly considerably more than one-third of the roadway—without any lights, was sufficient evidence of the negligence. It did not lie into the mouth of the railway company, who had put a row of kerosine oil lamps under a roof which was at a distance of about 55 feet from these heaps of stones, and which were only between 9 and 10 feet from the ground to say that the lights, which were placed at an interval of 25 feet, were sufficient to make the heaps visible to persons using the road. That was in itself such negligence as would entitle the plaintiff to succeed in the suit. Any one who was in the habit of driving in the streets of Bombay knew from experience that it was rather a difficult thing on dark nights to see a man about twenty yards off walking even in the middle of the road. There was clear and reliable evidence given by a clerk from the Colaba Observatory, independently of other evidence that the night in question was dark and cloudy, the moon being then five days old. Sir Henry and Lady Morland deposed that they did not see the first heap of stones although they passed quite close to it. They could not either distinguish the second heap of stones until they were upon it. If the coachman had seen these heaps, it was unlikely that he would have driven upon them. In considering the question whether the coachman could or could not see the heaps, the court would also, consider the fact that when man who was for a considerable length of time standing by the side of a lighted platform, suddenly went into darkness, he would not be able to distinguish objects until such time as he was accustomed to the darkness. Mr. Morris, the engineer, who was frequently examined as a witness in the High Court and who was known to be a concientious man deposed to the fact that it was extremely difficult to see the heaps on the following night even with the assistance of the additional lights that were placed by the company near those heaps. Although he knew the position of ten heaps, Mr. Morris found it difficult to distinguish them even with the aid of additional lights. It was proved that the coachman was a man who had a good eyesight both by day and night, that he had been in the employ of the plaintiffs for the last eight years, and was a very careful driver and that he was perfectly sober on the occasion in question. The conduct of the company in having put up a barricade round the heaps and placed lights near them after the day of the accident was a clear proof that they considered that the heaps were not sufficiently lighted. The person who had designed and constructed the building and apparently considered that a row of light about 10 feet high was not sufficient for the purpose for which they were required and he had, therefore, put up a double row of lights, the second row of lamps according to witnesses for the defence never being lighted. There were also lamps put up on the outer roadway which were also never lighted. That the lights which were not sufficient to light the platform were certainly not sufficient to light the roadway. According to Mr. Ryan the lights on the outer road way, were lighted at the time the boundary wall was constructed, which certainly showed that the railway company considered at the time that the roadway was not properly lighted without them. The learned counsel submitted that upon the whole of the evidence his Lordship could come to no other conclusion than that there were not sufficient lights on the station which would render the heaps distinguishable by any person going to and from the station. The coachman, according to evidence, was driving on the left hand side of the road at the time of the accident, which by law and custom was the proper side of the road to drive upon.

Mr. Lang had not finished his reply when the court adjourned at 5 p.m.

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HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice JARDINE and Mr. Justice CANDY)

MISDIRECTION TO A JURY IN A MURDER CASE.

IMPERATRIX vs. JHINA VALI AND TWO OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, on the 13th December last, convicted the accused of murder, and sentenced the first and second accused to be hanged, and the third accused, Bai Jakal, to be transported for life. Mr. Chimanal Harilal appeared for the first two accused; and Mr. Mandlik, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in disposing of the appeal, said,—We have had the advantage of full argument in this case, as the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown; and most of the observations of Mr. Chimanlal, who represented the prisoners Jhina and Gani, apply equally in favour of the third appellant Bai Jakal, who was not represented. The three prisoners were found guilty by unanimous verdict of a jury of murder. The Sesions Judge sentenced Jhina and Gani to death, and Bai Jakal to transportation for life. The case comes on before this Court for confirmation of the capital sentences, and on the appeals of the prisoners. The theory of the prosecution is that on the evening of Thursday the 4th October, a girl named Ladkor, of seven years of age, was taken by the three prisoners to a place outside the town of Rampur, near the river, and murdered there for the sake of her ornaments. The body of a child, in a state of decomposition, was found on the 7th, the Sunday following On the night of the Monday, Jhina pointed out some silver anklets, a petticoat, and a place stained with blood. The chief constable took him on the Tuesday before Mr. Younghusband, a magistrate of the first class, before whom, on the 9th, he made a statement which he retracted on the 17th, alleging that it had been induced by beating. In this statement he admits that he went with the other two prisoners to the scene of the murder, Jakal carrying Ladkor; that he saw Jakal throw the child down, and Gani cut her throat, and cut off her feet and take the child's two pairs of anklets; and that he then went with Gani and buried them in the place where he afterwards pointed them out. But when the magistrate asked him "what part did you take in all these proceedings?" Jhina replied "I did nothing. I was only with them. If I had known what they were going to do I would not have gone." It has been argued that, in submitting this statement to the jury, the learned Sessions Judge misdirected them, and that this misdirection has induced an erroneous verdict which this court ought to reverse. The directions of the Sessions Judge as to the use of the statement as evidence were the following:—"First, you are entitled to disregard any self-exculpatory statements therein which you may disbelieve. Secondly, I do not ask you to pay any heed to fine-drawn distinctions between a confession of guilt of a certain offence and a confession of facts so incriminating that, in the absence of some rebutting evidence, better than the bare allegation of the accused, or at least some credible explanation, a presumption of guilt of the said offence amounting to conviction arises. In plain words, an accused, without saying he is guilty in set words, can admit enough to transfer the burden of proof to his own shoulders. A confession of facts so incriminating amounts for all practical purposes to a confession of guilt, and may be taken into consideration by you, where it also affects the other two accused when you are dealing with the evidence connecting them with the murder charged, if you hold that it is so self-incriminating. The defence, as raised by their pleaders, is that the evidence is insufficient for their conviction, or unreliable, and that the confession of the accused should not be treated as a confession, because he asserts he "would not have accompanied the other two if he had known their intention." The question of misdirection has to be considered in two respects. Firstly, now should the Sessions Judge have left this statement to the Jury as regards Jhina, the prisoner, who made it? It was admissible against him (Reg. vs. Amrita Govinda, 10 Bom. H. C. R. 497.) No Indian case has been cited on the proper way of leaving such a statement to the jury. On referring to the English cases, we find that the point was argued in Reg. vs. Clewes, (4 C. and P., 221.) There the prisoner, being charged with murder, said in his confession, which was read in evidence against him, that he was present at the murder, but took no part in the commission of it. Mr. Justice Littledale ruled—"the confession must be taken altogether, and it is evidence for the prisoner as well as against him; but still the jury may, if they think proper, believe one part of it and disbelieve another." In charging the jury, the learned judge pointed out that, according to the confession, the prisoner was present though he did not act in the murder; and added "if it be said that the prisoner did more than is stated in his confession, there should be some evidence of that. In Queen vs. Shaik Boodhoo, 8 Cal. W. R. 38, Cr. R., where the prisoner was tried for murder, it was held that the confession must be taken in its entirety. In Rex. vs. Higgins, 3 C. and p. 603, case of theft, a similar direction was given to the jury; and in two cases of receipt of stolen property, Queen vs. Chokee Khan, 5 W. R. 70, Cr. R., and Queen vs. Bhisher Manghi, 9 W. R. 16, Cr. R., the same rule was laid down by the High Court of Bengal We are of opinion, following Reg. vs. Clewes, that in addition to the directions that he gave, the Sessions Judge might well have pointed out in explicit words that the confession must be taken altogether, and that it was evidence for the prisoner Jhina as well as against him, and that in order to convict him of the murder, the jury must be satisfied not on the statement by itself, but on the part of the statement which they believed, coupled with other evidence, that he did more than was admitted in the statement. We think, however, that by implication at least, the Sessions Judge did leave to the consideration of the jury the exculpatory as well as inculpatory part of the statement; and although the directions about the burden of proof is somewhat too strong, we are of opinion that it was open to the learned judge to draw attention to the nature of the evidence as was done by the court in deciding Reg. vs. Amrita, 10 Bom. H. C. R., 500, where it is said "it may be that the court would attach very little weight to the exculpatory parts of this statement as respects the accused person who made it. Taken with the other evidence, it might well seem to establish the case against him." The charge was delivered immediately after the pleaders for the prisoners had argued on the value of the confession. We must take the charge as a whole; and looking to the directions to caution, we are unable to say that there was a misdirection as regards Jhina, or that the jury had not before their consideration the whole of the statement. It is to be added that the anklets and petticoat were pointed out by Jhina as also the blood stains marking the place of the murder, and that he gave up the knife used, which was his own. We are, therefore, of opinion that the verdict of the jury finding him guilty should not be disturbed. We are of opinion on the second point about misdirection which we have to decide, that this statement of Jhina was not admissible in evidence against the other two prisoners, and could not be taken into consideration as against them under section 30 of the Indian Evidence Act. (Reg. vs. Amrita, 10 Bom. H. C. 497-500, Queen vs. Belal Ali, 10 Ben L. R. 453., Empress vs. Gonraj, 2 All., 444.) We are of opinion that the Sessions Judge should have so directed the jury, and that the contrary direction was a misdirection which led them to an erroneous verdict. The statement of a fellow prisoner jointly tried, is by itself evidence of the weakest kind (Queen vs. Dix, and L. R, 10 Ben. 231, Empress vs. Ashootosh, and L. R. 4 Cal., 483.) But this statement we think, must have influenced the view taken by the jury of the remaining evidence and induced them to give a far greater weight than they would otherwise have given. The rest of the evidence is open to some of the criticisms applied in Empress vs. Daji, 1 L. R., 6 Bom. 288. The finding of a brass nose ring in the house of Gani might be a suspicious circumstance against him, there being evidence that it was worn by Ladkor. But in the full descriptions given of the girl, her clothes and her ornaments, no mention is made of any ring. The only other unambiguous evidence against him is that of the witness Waghu, who says he saw all the three prisoners with a little girl one evening about the date of the murder near the place where it occurred. But Waghu's statements were very tardily made, and it is to be borne in mind that, when Jhina was examined after a tender of pardon, he did not implicate the other prisoners. We are of opinion that the jury took the statement of Jhina as explaining and confirming the facts stated by the witnesses; but that without this statement the jury would have hesitated to find Gani and Jakal guilty. We now confirm the conviction and sentence of death passed on Jhina, and acquit Gani and Jakal.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or failing off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey, or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

THE GOLDEN GANG.

"MORE ANON" sends us the following letter from Bhusawul, which certainly gives an uncommon view of the Railway robberies case and the necessary police investigation:—

SIR,—The case which forms the common topic of conversation in Bhusawul and along the railway line will be heard by Mr. Walker, Assistant Collector, Dhulia, at Bhusawal on the 18th instant. I believe Mr. Stanyon, of Jabalpur, has been engaged to defend Messrs. Miles and Spinks, and Lord Colin Campbell, of your city, the other two prisoners. The informer, Neill, has turned Queen's evidence on a promise of pardon offered by the police with the sole view to elicit a confession. The charge of systematic peculation does not trouble the residents so much as the proceedings of the police and their formidable Inspector, who are investigating the matter. These so-called guardians of the peace have resorted to violence and the Inspector to intimidating some of the feminine portion during the absence of their husbands with a view to extort evidence incriminating the guards held in custody. This Inspector seized some correspondence on searching the house of a guard, among which were letters of a very private nature, unconnected with the case, the contents of which letters he has threatened to make public if evidence is withheld by the lady he assumes to be the writer. These letters he still retains and declines surrendering. Rumour has it that this mighty man of valour prepared a list of 25 houses he purposed searching during the absence of the males. This is the *modus operandi* he adopts in conjunction with visits paid to one of the prisoner's houses, where he uses intimidating language to the unprotected wife. Such proceedings during the nineteenth century would be more suited to a semi-barbarous than a civilized country. Is it not time the so-called police were divested of all power since experience and court records show that the power vested in a Bobby is prostituted to illegitimate ends?

RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have with great care considered the correspondence in your paper of the 1st instant under the initial of B. R. G. and another appeared in your issue of the 13th idem. The time suggested in the former, i. e., to make the fast train start either at 5-40 or 5-45 p. m. Bombay time from Colaba will be quite serviceable to the public at large. The present train which leaves Colaba for Bandora at 6-45 is evidently not a fast but a mixed train. Very often the mail train, which leaves Colaba at 6 p. m., arrives at Bandora at about 7-20. The train leaves Colaba for Virar at 6-25, arrives at Bandora at about 7-25, and the fast train which leaves Colaba at 6-45, arrives at Bandora at 7-28, or sometimes later. If the fast train be made to start at 5-40 or 5-45 p. m. and the Virar local five minutes after the fast train, it will avoid every inconvenience the public at large are now made to undergo without interfering at all with the mail train. I fail to see why fast trains should touch at Elphinstone Road Station.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 15. A DAILY PASSENGER.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of Trustees' meeting of 12th instant:—

JEDDAH PILGRIMS.

Read Government Resolution, General Department, No. 459, dated 1st February, on a report by the Health Officer of the Port, dated 26th September. In his report the Health Officer states that the s.s. Tanjore with 1,018 pilgrims from Jeddah arrived in Bombay on the evening of 13th idem with one case of small-pox on board; that he informed the master he would inspect the vessel and pilgrims on the following morning, but that before getting this message, the master had landed 141 pilgrims the same evening: that he boarded the vessel next morning, but did not discover any more cases of small-pox, and that, having learnt previously that 2 more cases of small-pox had been landed at Aden, he had 281 persons vaccinated who were unprotected. The Health Officer suggests that Rules Vand VI, Appendix A., Quarantine Rules, may be so amended as to prevent masters of vessels from taking up the usual place of anchorage and landing their passengers, when they have even two cases of small-pox on board at time of arrival. It is stated that the Sanitary Commissioner agrees with the Health Officer.

The Resolution also includes memo. from the Commissioner of Customs, dated 30th October, pointing out *inter alia* that the procedure should apparently have been governed by Rule VI, which directs that when cases have been more numerous than one or two or when, from their occurring in pilgrim or emigrant ships . . . . . further precautions may be deemed advisable, the vessel shall anchor in the place set apart for the purpose, and none of the passengers shall be allowed to land until the Health Officer has made his inspection, and that it seems doubtful whether a prosecution under this section for neglect to take the precautions prescribed in the rules as suitable to the circumstances might not have been instituted with success even as matters stand.

Government concur in the remarks quoted from the Commissioner of Customs' report, and state that it is essential that in future the responsibility of masters of vessels coming to Bombay under the Acts and Regulations of the Port should be strictly enforced, and that to effect this it is desirable that the British Consuls at the ports in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf and also on the east coast of Africa should be furnished with copies of the chief regulations to be observed by masters of vessels coming to Bombay, and they give orders with regard to the preparation of such a manual. The resolution was recorded.

THE PROPOSED GRAVING DOCK.

Read Government Resolution No. 47, dated 9th February, intimating that the plans and estimate of the proposed Graving Dock referred to in Government Resolution No. 294, dated 22nd December last, and altered in accordance with Government Resolution, No. 28, dated 19th ultimo, are approved. Government further request the Trustees to submit an application in the usual form for the loan required for carrying out the work.

The chairman intimated that on receipt of the resolution a telegram had been despatched to Mr. McConnochie, authorising the acceptance of Messrs. Rennie's tender for the caissen.

Submitted tenders received for the masonry and excavation work of the Graving Dock.

Resolution—Messrs. Thompson and Co.'s tender being the lowest and in other respects satisfactory is accepted.

Submitted letter from the honorary secretary, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, dated 6th December, enquiring whether the Trustees will consent to lease to the Club land on which the Port Trust and Customs chowkey and rest house stand and the road used chiefly as a carriage stand to the east thereof. The Yacht Club also offer to take over the Port Trust and Customs' chowkeys at a valuation. Submitted report by the Traffic Manager dated 27th December. Read minutes of Trustees, to whom papers had been circulated.

Resolution—The Yacht Club Committee should be informed that they can have other land on lease at the following rates per square yard per annum:—For the first 10 years, Rs. 1-4-0 per square yard per annum; for the next 10 years, Rs. 1-12-0 per square yard per annum, from then till 22nd November 1930 Rs. 2-4-0 per square yard per annum, and that should they wish to lease the whole of the area mentioned, they can have it at the same rates, they undertaking to pay whatever may be the cost of removing the Port Trust and Customs, &c., offices and rest shed to another site, and paying on account in advance whatever the Engineer's estimate may amount to. If this arrangement is made, the Port Trust Customs offices, &c., should be built with the verandah plinth against the wall. It must be borne in mind that in accordance with the New Municipal Act, 2' 0" must, in the case of dwellings, be left clear on each side of boundary lines. Should the Yacht Club prefer to have this site with the buildings on it, they might do so, paying for erecting similar new buildings on another site. The plans of any buildings to be erected on any fresh land leased to the Yacht Club to be subject to the approval of the Trustees. The offers thus made to hold good for 2 months from date of communication to the Yacht Club.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending Feb. 18-2.	For week ending Feb. 18-8.
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	17
" " out of	23	13
" " transported	15	14
" " attended to	None	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	8	10
" left	8	9
" remaining in Dock	7	14

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	5	
" left	7	
" remaining in Dock	5	

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of Burnt and Salved Goods, Cotton and Yarn Machinery, &c., of the Tapteo Mill, at Surat.

Under instructions from Messrs. Lidbetter and Young the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Mill premises, at Surat, on account of the underwriters, the whole of the damaged machinery and the burnt and salved cotton and yarn, together with the debris of the said Mill.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, February 18, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of good will and stock in-trade of coach building business at Gamdavi Road.

Under the decreal order made in suit No. 411 of 87 and under instructions from the Commissioner, High Court, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place the stock-in-trade and good will of the old established coach building business for many years carried on at Gamdavi Road, Bombay, by the family of parties to the suit under the title of Pootlajee Vithal and Sons, consisting of brougham, shigram, mail-coach, waggonette, victoria, buggy, silk pieces, vices, anvils, hollows, blacksmith tools, cupboards, show cases, babul and bhendi wood, old iron planks, stone, slabs, jack, screw, old wheel, saws, iron and brass keys, ropes, &c., &c.

The above will be put up for sale in lots, one of which will also be the good will of the business.

The above is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite "Tanker Villa," the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and elaborately open carved well seasoned household furniture, made to order by "Deschamp," best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, cutlery, very handsome large size plate glass, pier glasses in gilt massive frames, Brevas oleographs and pictures, rich table ornaments, marble figures, handsome hanging and table kerosine lamps, 1 and 2-light hanging and gas and lamps, rich Persian and velvet carpets, a strong 8-cali-built landau suitable for a single horse, a strong second-hand country-built victoria with removeable coachbox, &c. &c., the property of HORMUSJEE COWASJEE GANDY, Esq., changing his residence.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BONA FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd February next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Foreman's Bungalow, Parel, near the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain-ware, a double-B. B.-L. Choke Bore gun, No. 12, by Hewson, in case complete, one D. B., B.-L. gun, No. 4, by Thompson of Edinburgh, in case complete, a Rook rifle with Lyman and Beat's patent combination sights, in case complete, on 450 British bull dog revolver, loaded and empty cartridges, fine-rate engravings and oleographs in gilt frame, fancy table ornaments, a large size aquarium with fish table and hanging lamps, first rate clocks, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. Fry, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BONA FIDE.

On MONDAY, the 25th February next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 179 Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rosewood semi-grand pianoforte by Broadwood and Sons, fancy China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinks patent table and hanging kerosine lamps &c., &c., the property of A. PALLIS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, February 18, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases " duoties.
5 " prints.
5 " gagrapat.
3 " coloured lappets.
1 bale yellow cambric.
1 mahogany cottage pianoforte, by Chappell and Co.
1 baby organ, by Mason and Hamlin.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Kessowrao Brahmin, consisting of gold neck ornament copper and brass utensils, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. J. E. Holme, consisting of a box of mechanical tools.

The property of the late Mrs. Joana, Nurse, consisting of camp table, couch, cot with bedding, wardrobe, cook-room, table, clock, chair, &c.

On account of the concerned, ex. s.s. Imperator—
HUDIGTS A 8—1589-96—8 cases glycerine soap.

On account of whom it may concern—
B C—50 cases currants.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Hajee Nurmahomed Hajee Sulleyman—
177 W HN—193—1 case 250 doz. children's coloured half hose.

By order of the Trustees of the estate of the late J. H. Watson, Esq., lately the property of Mr. T. F. Andreson—
1 gold hunting watch.
1 album, containing portraits of the nobility, artists, and actors, as also views of principal public buildings in Europe.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Ally Sulleman and s.s. Cian Macdonald UMC.
810-41. 2 cases Victoria Lawn.

On account and at the risk of Kallepully Bhoojangam—
195 boxes table and carriage candles.

On account of the underwriters ex. s.s. Singapore.
P & C.—182-1121—375 1 case pocket books.

AT 2 P.M.

1 very light and stylish, English-built, 4-wheeled dog-cart.
1 handsome English-built landau, in good order.
1 light and handsome dog-cart.
1 handsome, strong, double-seated brougham.
1 Tandem Tricycle, in good order.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mazgaon, Darookhana by order of Mr. Jainarrayen Sittaram—

Ex. s. s. Chika.

10½ tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
On account and at the risk of Ally Sab Cazee Hoosein—
50 tons teak scantlings, marked H R No. 1 and V H.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Gunny Hajee Sulleyman—
5½ tons teak scantlings, in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLES

Under instructions from the Government Remount Agent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Kennedy Sea Face, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 19th February, at 4 p.m., the materials of the Government Remount Stables.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, in charge of the Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arsenal, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of old iron and steel tool chests, boxes of stationery for schools, leather cuttings, &c., &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NOWROJEE HILL 1st ROW, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Bhunsali Mowjee Hurjee and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Sidhoojee Wittojee Guwahanay, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 16th day of June, 1885, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Fazandaree ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Nowrojee Hill 1st Row, in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the said mortgagor, Sidhoojee Wittojee, assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under old No 81, and now new street Nos. 108 and 112, of street 2nd Road, over Nowrojee Hill, and ward No. 3919, containing by admeasurement 212 and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by the house of Parsee Cowasjee, on the north by the house of Memon Haje Oosman, and on the south by the house of Nuthoo Purshotum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned

BONA FIDE SALE.

SALE of vacant Land at Byculla Tank Pakhady, near Khatao Muconjee's Mill.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Ahmed Adum, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 22nd February, at 4 p.m., all the right, title, and interest of the said Ahmed Adum in the undermentioned landed properties, viz.—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of Fazundaree vacant ground, containing by admeasurement 388-8ths square yards or thereabouts, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Byculla Tank Pakhady, otherwise commonly called Agree Pada, in the Registration Sub-district of Fort, and bounded on the east by the public passage, and beyond that by the temple of Shree Withoba, belonging to Babajee Narayan, on the west by the public passage, on the north by the house of Balcrishna Narayan, and on the south by the house of Bhai Luxmonjee.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece of Fazundaree vacant ground, containing by admeasurement 155-5th square yards or thereabouts, situate at Byculla Tank Pakhady, otherwise commonly called Agree Pada, and bounded on the east by the passage, on the west by the Byculla Tank Pakhady, on the north by the temple of Shree Withoba, belonging to Babajee Narayan, and on the south by the house of Abba Arioon Patel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, February 18, 1889.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN WHEAL, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Poona, has been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, the valuable household furniture, horses and carriage, garden plants, &c., &c., the property of Colonel FRANK JAMES, P. W. O., Grenadiers, at his residence, No. 5, Stavely Road, on SATURDAY, the 23rd February, 1889, sale commencing at 11-30 a.m., at which time will be sold a choice and very valuable lot of large moveable picture "Panels" painted on stout canvas in oil, for application with flat stencilling to wall decoration in India.

	Size Feet.
Chandlugh Vales, Devon	2½ by 1½
A Mountain Torrent Dartmoor	2½ by 1½
The Wooler Lake, Cashmere	3 by 1½
A River Scene, Poona	7½ by 5½
The Frozen Pond	3½ by 2
Lleyn Idwall, Wales	3½ by 4
Snow Scene, The Frozen Mill	4 by 6
The Dal Canal, Cashmere	3½ by 2
Figure, "Halt who comes there"	2½ by 2
Figure, The Gleaner	3½ by 1½
Flowers, The Orchid Basket	3 by 3½
Flowers, The Gold Mohur	3½ by 2
Parbutti, Poona, by C.F.J.	2½ by 3½
The Old Subhedar; by C.F.J.	2½ by 2
Singhur: The Home of Surjee; by C.F.J.	1½ by 3
Back Bay, Bombay; by C.F.J.	1½ by 3
Roses; by E. G. Krovan, Scotch Academy; by C.F.J.	2 by 2½
Evening; by G.C.F.J.	1½ by 2½
Morning; by C.F.J.	1½ by 2½
The Falls of Gairsappa; by C.F.J.	1½ by 1
The Lushington Fall-Canard; by C.F.J.	1½ by 1

JOHN WHEAL,
East Street, Poona.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the godowns, underneath the offices of the B. I. S. N. Co., Fort, on account of the concerned—

About 70 bags grain.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND OTHER GOODS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., at Colaba, near the Tramway Company's Stables, in the goods shed of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods.

Also one tricycle booked from Palanpur to Grant Road under Invoice No. 43 of 7th December, 1887; Sender Khupchund M., and consignees Messrs Geyer & Co.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale, at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

3 cases colored superfine woolen cloth.
2 " " trouserings cloth.
3 " " striped mulls.
5 " " embroidered muslin.
2 " " lappets and jaconets.
1 " imitation gold thread.
100 boxes carriage candles.
1 bale Turkey red twist.
2 cases brown half hose.
3 bales grey shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF MATERIALS AND FURNITURE OF THE S.S. MANGOLIA.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon Darookhana—

The materials and furniture belonging to the s.s. Mangolia, such as table, chairs, cabin benches, couches, dressing glasses, hanging punkhas, window glassware, crockeryware, sails, ropes, donkey engines, boiler, dayits, chains, blocks, riggings, tanks, winches, planks, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, February 18, 1889.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE OUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

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"AGENTS WANTED."

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

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INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

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Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 16.

CONSOLS were unchanged at 99 in London yesterday and Indian Sterling Loan at 108. The price of Silver was still 42 9-16d. per oz., and Rupee Securities were again unaltered in each denomination. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ higher, at 84; Paris Exchange on London was two centimes lower, at francs 25·32½. The Indian Council allotted 1½ lakhs of extra Wire Transfers on Bombay and a lakh on Madras at 1s. 4d., which is the same rate as was obtained on Thursday and 1-32d. above Wednesday's sales. The weekly Specie shipments to Bombay were £110,000 in Silver and £20 in Gold. Hong-Kong Bank shares are quoted 30s. lower, at £53 per share. Braziers' Copper was £2 per ton down in London, at £80 per ton. To-day's financial quotations from London show no change in any item. Two and a half lakhs of Council Transfers on Calcutta were placed by Government at the previous rate.

There was a further decline in Linseed in Mincing Lane yesterday in a flat market, say of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta seed to arrive by both routes and of 6d. per quarter in Bombay seed to arrive, at 42s. per quarter. Rapeseed was quiet, but quotations show no change. The week's Import of Linseed was 12,000 quarters against 5,000 quarters imported during the previous week. The Market for East Indian Wheat was also flat, but Thursday's prices are repeated for all descriptions. There were 120,000 quarters of Wheat more afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday, at 2,260,000 quarters, than was the case a week ago.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull last evening after a small day's business, the total sales having aggregated only 8,000 bales, including 600 Surats, these being called quiet. There was no change whatever in spot prices; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions excepting the nearest, in which the rate was unchanged. The Manchester Market was quiet. The Liverpool Market was dull again this afternoon at closing for the week, the Sales having reached only 6,000 bales, inclusive of 200 Surats. Mid.-American remained at 5 9-16d. per lb. and East Indian Cotton (which was quiet) was unchanged with the exception of "Good" and "Fully Good" Bengals, which were 1-16d. per lb. lower. American Arrivals were again 1-64d. down for all deliveries.

The course of Cotton in Liverpool during the past week has furnished another example of the futility of any attempt to maintain a firm and rising market for the staple, while the conditions which have obtained since the season opened continue in operation. The figures wired by Reuter yesterday show that the total Sales for the six working days (which, it will be remembered were 73,000 bales last week), had dwindled down to 51,000 bales, and the amount taken by the trade and forwarded had decreased to 122,000 bales, while 1-16d. of the advance in Mid.-American and 1-32d. of the rise in American Arrivals had been lost. The total Stock had increased during the week by 42,000 bales, and was thus, as shown below, 119,000 bales less than at this time last year and smaller by 181,000 bales than the year before, yesterday's figures, however, being considerably nearer to the previous years in each case than they were a week ago. In the total Visible Supply an increase of 70,000 bales is shown since the previous Friday, while of Surats there appear to be 53,000 bales more in sight. Compared with the two previous years the falling off in the Visible Supply is much less than was shown a week ago, especially as against 1886-87, and, as will be seen from our usual comparative statement subjoined, the deficiency now apparent is 145,000 bales and 364,000 bales respectively. The Visible Supply of East Indian Cotton for all Europe now shows an increase of about 10,000 bales compared with last year, but a falling off to about double that extent as against the year before. The price of Mid-American in Liverpool yesterday was on a level with that ruling at this time last year, though 7-16d. per lb. higher than the quotation for 1887.

The Spot price in New York was unchanged yesterday, at 10 cents, but May Futures were 2 points lower, at 9·97 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 23,000 bales, making the week's total 137,000 bales against a considerably lighter week in each of the preceding two seasons. The figures which we annex show that the decrease in this year's Receipts compared with those for 1887-88 has become reduced to 51,000 bales; while as against 1886-87 an increase of 38,000 bales is now shown. To-day's message from New York reports an advance of 1-16 in ready Mid-Uplands, at 10 1-16 cents, and of one point in May Futures, at 9·98 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 16000 bales against 11,000 bales for each of the two preceding years.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Week's receipts	137,000	83,000	86,000
" exports to U. K.	77,000	61,000	69,000
" " Continent	60,000	14,000	32,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,703,000	4,757,000	4,668,000
" exports to U. K. "	1,898,000	1,974,000	2,034,000
" " Cont. "	1,363,000	1,313,000	1,299,000
" Stock in the Ports	878,000	883,000	862,000

The total Visible Supply of cotton for all Europe on the 15th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1889	1888	1887
Total supply of all kinds	2,870,000	3,014,000	3,234,280
" Surats	355,000	346,220	373,490
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	733,000	852,340	913,830
" London	6,000	26,000	10,000
American Afloat	160,000	191,000	240,000
East Indian	75,000	26,000	43,000
	974,000	1,095,340	1,206,830
Price of Mid-Americans	5 9-16d.	5 9-16d.	5½d.
" Good Fair Dholleras	4 7-16d.	4 3-16d.	4d.
Difference	1½d.	1½d.	1½d.

Notwithstanding the dull accounts from Liverpool, a steady feeling has continued to prevail in our local Cotton Market, and we quote prices generally as they closed yesterday afternoon. Inquiry, however, has been slack, and has risen principally on Bengals, of which some 1,500 bales of ready stuff have changed hands at Rs. 173-198, according to quality. About half that quantity of ready Khangaum has also been taken at Rs. 196 per candy; but these comprise all the important transactions that have transpired.

WHEAT.—Exporters being out of the market, business continues on a small scale, and the tone is quiet, not to say dull. Dealers quote previous rates for all descriptions, but prices lack the test of important transactions, and are somewhat nominal.

SEEDS.—Very little has been passing in this market, which keeps quiet in the absence of demand, with prices quoted as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	12,071 bales.
Wheat	13,376 cwt.
Linseed	9,050 "
Rapeseed	2,487 "
Gingelly	8,123 "
Ground Nuts	4,836 "

FREIGHTS continue strong and advancing. Two steamers for March loading are reported to have been fixed at 27s. 6d. per ton; and the Dunedin (s), for early March loading, has been taken up at 28s. 9d. per ton. Business has been done in Cotton to Dunkirk for this month's shipment at 31s. 3d. and to London at 30s. to 31s. 3d. per ton. For March shipment to Trieste and Venice Cotton has been booked at Rs. 20; and Seed, Wheat, and Cotton for May shipment to Continental Ports at 25s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with an easier feeling again, and with rates 1-32d. lower than they closed at last evening, forward quotations having been decidedly weaker, and the Bank's unwilling sellers for any future delivery. The tone at closing was steady, with ready rates quoted as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 9-16d.	per rupees.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 17-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 21-32d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 4¾d.	"
Francs 3 do.	1·77	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak to-day on reported sales to a considerable amount by a bank and the cash rate for Fours declined to 98; but it afterwards recovered, 98⅛ being the closing price. For the 2nd March account 98 3-16 has been the reduced rate and for the 30th March 98 9-16; 102⅞ to 103 being still quoted nominally for the other papers.

SHARES continue a quiet market, the scarcity of money naturally tending to restrict business in this quarter, and we have only the following alterations to note in our list this evening. Alliance Mill shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 620; Luckmidas Khimji have advanced Rs. 7½, to Rs. 995; Manockji Petit are Rs. 5 up, at Rs. 1,217½; and Queen are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 925; Oriental are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 450. New Indian Press shares are Rs 2½ down, at Rs. 80.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BROOKE—February 12, at Jamalpur, E I Railway, the wife of Dr J Stuart Brooke, of twin daughters.
TAYLOR—February 9, at Bezwada, the wife of H R Bentley Taylor, Madras Revenue Survey, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ABERCROMBIE—February 12, at Samastipore, Robert Abercrombie, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 69 years.
CONNOR—February 9, at Nagpur, C P, Minnie, wife of J L Connor, and daughter of the late J B Lemondine, of Calcutta, aged 23 years and 4 months.
NYX—January 31, at Meerut, of pneumonia, James Nyx, V C, late Inspector of Police, Peshawar.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1889.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S declaration at Glasgow on Wednesday last, in a speech advocating the reunion of the Liberal Party, that a general programme—including the Irish question—had been agreed upon is strangely at variance with his recent pronouncements at Birmingham and elsewhere assailing the Gladstonian Liberals in the bitterest terms. However, Mr. Chamberlain has placed it on record that in his opinion party leaders can only keep their lead, as Scheherazade kept her head, by being ready with a new story every day, and telling it. At Birmingham he spoke of the reforms to be expected under the present Government as far exceeding anything which the country could look for, led by Mr. Gladstone, and he especially mentioned to the Party Free Schools, which he declared to be necessary to bring England into line with the civilisation of America and the Continental nations. Primary education he desired to make "free," the expense being defrayed by the State. The amount paid by pupils or their parents is at present little short of £2,000,000 per annum, and the member for Birmingham holds that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should provide that sum out of the taxes. The collection of nearly £2,000,000 a year in small fees from the scholars is, the speaker declared, a source of vexation to teachers and to scholars, and a waste of energy and time. Whether the British tax-payer will be satisfied to pay another penny or two-pence in his income-tax to make all primary education free may be doubted. Fifteen years ago Mr. Chamberlain drew out a scheme of free education which was to be financed by the nationalisation of the endowments of the Church of England. In an elaborate article in the *Fortnightly Review* he set forth his views on Disestablishment, and in reference to a declaration by Mr. Herbert Gladstone that his father's name would not be found on that page of Liberal history, he stated that if the Liberal leader felt that his work was done, every one would admit that he had earned a right to repose, but that great crises did not wait for leaders, but created them, or did without them. The necessity for Free Schools—to be supported by the funds to be acquired by Disestablishment in the then immediate future—was urgent. The notion that the Church should be allowed to retain £90,000,000, which would be the amount that would be left to the Church of England, following the precedent set by Mr. Gladstone's treatment of the Irish Church, was scouted as absurd. The English people were not disposed to appropriate to the use of a single sect the property of the nation. Mr. Chamberlain further pointed out that it would be inexpedient and in fact unjust to burden the ratepayer or the taxpayer with the cost of the schools, and he boasted that, although Mr. Forster had done his best to disappoint the legitimate hopes of sound Liberals in regard to the scheme of Board Education, there was a limit to all things, and true Liberalism would assert itself. At that time Mr. Chamberlain had the very worst opinion of his allies of the present moment. This candid criticism of the Church was prompted avowedly by the conviction that Mr. Bright stated the simple truth when he affirmed that "liberty had not been found the porticos of the cathedral or the parish church, but sought the humble roof of the despised conventicle." Not foreseeing that the day would come when he would be in close political sympathy with the gentlemen of England, and would even take tea with Duchesses, the ardent Radical of 1874 reproached the Conservatives as a combination of all the selfish interests that live on the English people, and taunted the Church with abetting them in all their misdeeds, resisting the abrogation of the Corn Laws and the establishment of Free Trade, just as they resisted the establishment of Free Education and Free Schools! This was not the vein in which Mr. Chamberlain spoke of the Conservatives and their leaders in addressing his constituents a month ago at Birmingham. When the mention of Mr. Balfour's "courage" elicited some hissing, he chivalrously said "Courage! It is an English quality; why do you hiss it?" At that moment, at all events, there was no idea of Liberal reunion and of an agreement with the Gladstonians on an Irish programme. But at Glasgow reunion is in the forefront, and even those points which might have been deemed vital, are found to be capable of arrangement. Probably the result of the Govan election accounts for the tone of the Glasgow speech. There had been a meeting in Glasgow a few days before, at which the Earl of Aberdeen had stated that general acceptance that the knell of Unionism had been struck in Scotland by the vindictive arrest in Glasgow of the Irish member who had taken a prominent and effective part in the contest at Govan. If Mr. Chamberlain shares that view, his pronouncement in favour of a Liberal reconciliation may have meaning. The Hartingtonian or Whig section of the Liberal Unionists is, however, much stronger than the Radicals, who follow Mr. Chamberlain, and without its concurrence Mr. Chamberlain's Glasgow speech is likely to remain as infructuous as his Round Table conferences with Sir William Harcourt.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce, on the strength of their last annual report and of the speech of their chairman at the annual meeting, are accused by the *Pioneer* of dealing much too freely with subjects which they do not understand, and apparently with subjects in regard to which they have no *locus standi*. The Chamber might well retort by applying a similar criticism to its accuser. Allahabad is scarcely a commercial city, and we do not quite see how from the capital of the North-West Provinces a much more accurate view of the commercial interests of Western India can be got than from the committee room of our much-presuming Chamber. And yet the paper is good enough to rush in... Chamber's ignorance upon comm... —to show that it knows noth... working of our insolvency laws; about what it could not possib... when it tried to explain to Gov... the Bombay money market and ... merce were affected by the sudde... of two and a half crores of ru... Bank by Government last July... quite out of its depth when i... sentations to the Government o... certain matters of railway policy... management that a good many o... ested in. Whether the newsp... Chamber has gone the farther out... a question that our contemporary... over at his leisure. To us it seem... Chamber, at all events, has stuck ... but as judgment on these matte... be pronounced not here but in All... local opinion on that point may not ... for much. It may with all deferenc... submitted, however, that when Chambers... Commerce approach Government on su... matters as the amendment of insolvency legis... lation it is not so much their vanity that ... leads them on, but the specific request of the Government of India to be informed of their views on these subjects. They speak when they are spoken to, which cannot always be said of the newspapers. Government, no doubt, might save themselves the trouble of asking for commercial opinion if they would only read what the *Pioneer* is able to tell them about bankruptcy and everything else. The article before us, for example, contains a lucid setting forth of what the Chamber said, and what the Government said, and of what the Chamber said in reply, relieved by a dash here and there of what neither Government nor Chamber said. But unfortunately Government do not go to work in that way; and with no desire to under-estimate the value of newspaper criticism, we are disposed, even with the *Pioneer's* attempt to show the Chamber a more excellent way in our mind, to think that the Chambers of Commerce can give the Government better advice on most of the subjects with which Mr. Marshall's reports deal than the newspapers, even those which breathe the not very commercial atmosphere of Allahabad. Nor can we quite see how in discussing such a question as the liability of fraudulent debtors to imprisonment the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was acting as "a political association created to advise a dull Government on all matters regarding the administration of the land." Rather more than seventy subjects are named in the index to the report, and without the help of the *Pioneer* it will be exceedingly difficult to detect the political quality of any of them, or to discover even in that comprehensive record the traces of a disposition to play the part of adviser-general to the Government. As to the discussion of a defective clause in the Imprisonment for Debt Act of last year, we think that no reasonable critic will deny the *locus standi* of the Chamber in such a matter, and that their contention in regard to it will meet with wide acceptance. The question at issue was simply whether the power of the creditor to imprison a debtor should remain when the debtor had fraudulently disposed of his property since incurring the liability, or whether it should be operative only when the fraudulent disposal had taken place after the institution of the suit in which the decree was made. In contending for the former view the Chamber was only asking the Government of India to return to their original proposal. The Act as it stands affords immunity to a whole class of fraudulent indebtedness. A swindling debtor has only to take care that he swindles before a suit is entered against him, and he is secure against imprisonment. It is not easy to see how, in bringing this anomaly to the notice of Government, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was going out of its way. And again, although no one denies that the Government had a good account to give of their action in the matter of the treasury balances, the fact remains that the margin between the gross reserve required by Government and the actual reserves in the treasuries is between two and three crores. It may have been very commercial to suggest that the Government could find a better use for this than letting it lie in their treasuries; but that is the way in which we should expect a Chamber of Commerce to look at these things. With short loans at twelve per cent. the arguments of the Chamber in favour of the utilization of a portion of the treasury balances have certainly not lost their force. But that is not a consideration which greatly weighs with people at Allahabad.

AN effort has been made to improve the occasion presented by the non-publication of the Report of the Crawford Commission to misrepresent what took place in regard to the Report of the Cambay Commission. The Report of the Commissioners in the Cambay case—Mr. Moore and Mr. Naylor—has never been given to the public. But the conclusion arrived at by the Commissioners was made known in a Resolution of the Bombay Government, dated 11th March 1887, and published in the Government *Gazette*. "The grounds of this conclusion," said the second paragraph of the Resolution, "were stated by the Commissioners in a very elaborate report in which they reviewed the circumstances of the case and analyzed the evidence with great care and impartiality. It is sufficient for the Governor in Council to say that he sees no reason to dissent from the opinion expressed by the Commissioners as to the facts, and that he is therefore compelled, with great regret, to adopt their conclusion." In other paragraphs of the Resolution there was strong condemnation of the conduct of the accused, which seemed to the Commissioners to be established by the evidence. The paragraph which gave the Secretary of State ground for objecting to the pronouncement by the Government of Bombay of an opinion on a case still pending:—"His Excellency in Council thinks it necessary to defer the issue of final orders in this case until the proceedings have been considered by Her Majesty's Secretary of State." The Government of Bombay could not issue the final order which it deemed necessary, because a member of the Covenanted Service cannot be removed except by the Secretary of State. Lord Cross held that since the final orders depended on his view of the case, it was inexpedient that he should be embarrassed in forming his judgment on the facts by the publication of the opinion of the local Government that the charges were proved. Instructions were given that in such cases in future the Report of Commissioners and the judgment of the local Government thereon should be regarded as confidential until the facts were considered by the Secretary of State and final orders issued. It is competent for the Government immediately concerned to issue final orders where they do not involve the removal of a Covenanted officer from the service, and in that case it would be entirely within the discretion of the Government to publish the report and the

THE H... question ... letters has t... mission. The... evidence on the s... in the statement ... solicitor, that the le... the heavy price of £3,000 ... who "swore" that Mr. Labouchere had offered him £1,000 to declare that he had forged them. This liberal offer seems to have been declined by Mr. Pigott. Mr. Soames also mentioned that the clever detective who had negotiated the disclosure of the letters with Mr. Pigott received a further sum of £3,000 for his trouble. The letters have cost a great deal, but Mr. Pigott appears not to have been as yet produced as a witness to state how he became possessed of them. He writes to say that he alone knows their origin, and that he will only reveal the secret in the witness-box. But it is not he, but Mr. Soames, so far as can be understood, who has been called as a witness. There is evidently room for some further negotiation before the origin of the letters is quite cleared up. More than a year ago *Truth* stated that Mr. Pigott was the individual who had sold the letters to the *Times*, and it was also stated that the letters had been offered to Lord Hartington and to the Home Office for £1,000, but that the offer was declined. Mr. Pigott is spoken of as the editor of a paper called the *Shamrock*. A publication of that name, devoted to novels similar in kind to those of the *London Journal*, was published in Dublin, and may have belonged to Mr. Pigott. But the political paper with which he was associated bore a different name. It was an avowed or officious organ of the Fenians, and was at open war with Mr. Butt and Mr. Parnell and the Parliamentarians. It became discredited from the fact that its incendiary violence appeared not to disturb the Government in the least. Mr. Pigott never having been once sentenced to the plank bed. The embarrassment which the appearance in the box of a witness of his antecedents may create for either side, is sufficiently obvious.

H. R. H.

[redacted]

TELEGRAMS.]

E MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

of the 1st instant arrived at

R MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 15.

Clan Murray left here yes-

Kirby Hall arrived here this

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 15.

steamer India arrived here

and Colombo this morning.

PORT SAID, FEB. 15.

's steamer Rewa, outward bound

, and Colombo, left this morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 15.

e steamer Clan Munroe arrived here

ERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

iverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	1-4½
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99
3 per cent. French Rentes	84
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¼
4½ per cent. „	70
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	42 9-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	51,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats.....	4,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton...	126,000	„
„ „ „ Surats ...	5,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	733,000	„
„ „ Surats.....	25,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London ..	6,000	„

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

FEB. 16.

riots among

S.

eir sitting to-day

in Signor Crispi in

the measures taken to deal with the same.

FESTIVITIES AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 17.

This has been a week of unprecedented enjoyment. Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard have been here while on a farewell visit to Nariad. They performed on Tuesday the ceremony of distributing prizes to the students of the high school and the seven municipal schools of the boys and girls. Wednesday began with the ploughing matches in the agricultural committee's farm and ended with the opening of the Sheppard Agricultural Museum, the first of its kind in the presidency. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Sheppard held a grand durbar at his tents for presenting the sanads conferring the titles of Sirdar and Rao Saheb to our Desai, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Behechardas Viharidas, and Mr. Lalubhai Kahandas, the late Naib Subah in the Baroda State, respectively. The durbar was imposing and largely attended by all the district European and native officials, together with the gentry of the town. Several gentlemen from Baroda, Ahmedabad, and other places were also present. An evening party was given by the Hon'ble Sirdar, the guests being asked to meet Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard at his family residence. The Desai had issued invitations to several lewa patidars of the Charotar villages, who are under deep obligation to the Commissioner for the efforts to ameliorate their social condition. The up and down trains being convenient, many European and native friends of the Sirdars attended the meeting, which was a novel feature here. The building was tastefully decorated and beautifully illuminated.

Miss Manning arrived yesterday afternoon as a guest of Mrs. Shephard. An address will be given to Miss Manning and the ladies of the town will meet her at the Desai's residence. Mr. Hundars, the Divan of Junagadh, has also come here.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES AT GODHRA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GODHRA, FEB. 16.

A destructive fire or couple of fires broke out here yesterday afternoon, and before night destroyed over 600 houses, chiefly the property of Mussulmans, including many of the best buildings in the town.

APPOINTMENTS AND LEAVE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 17.

Colonel Gatacre acts for the present as Quarter-master-General in India.

Colonel Thuillier takes furlough in the spring, when Colonel Sconce will take charge of the Survey Department while Major Gore succeeds Lieutenant Hodgson as personal assistant to Surveyor-General. Colonel Woodthorpe has taken over the Intelligence Branch from the Quartermaster-General.

THE NEW CANTONMENT ACT.

The passing of the new Cantonment Act will be postponed till next cold weather.

Mr. Howell, accompanied by Major Gilchrist, Military Secretary, reaches Allahabad to-morrow (Monday) *en route* to Calcutta.

Nawab Mahdi Ali probably arrives the same time.

ARMY PROMOTION.

In future a Brigadier-General Commanding a second class district will be allowed to retain his command subject to the five years' tenure on promotion to the rank of Major-General for so long as he may be under 55 years of age.

INVESTITURE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

An investiture of the Star of India and the Indian Empire is to be held here on March 1st.

CALCUTTA RACES.

The third extra meeting of the Calcutta races yesterday was the big event of the season.

FIRST RACE.

In the Wellesley Plate, over six flights of hurdles, Mr. Essex's Glaicks cut out the running, followed by Mr. Barnes's Mustella. Mr. Groser's Harvester, who was a hot favourite, then made up for Glaicks, but was beaten by a length.

Mr. Gregory's Landshark, third.

SECOND RACE.

Welter Selling Race.—Lord Beresford's Pekoe led, but was caught up by Mr. Groser's Toby, which won comfortably.

THIRD RACE.

Pony Selling Race.—Mr. Moore's Silver King took the lead, but was caught up by Lord Beresford's Soheil, which won as it liked.

FOURTH RACE.

Spring Purse.—Nine ran. Major Prior's Vicar, Mr. Sen's Success, and Mr. Lyndhurst's Whisperer shared the lead to the front, but Mr. Charles's Charlton caught them up near home, and won easily.

FIFTH RACE.

Ladies' Race.—Mrs. Hamilton nominated Mr. Moore's English mare Light Wing, which led from start to finish. Eight ran.

SIXTH RACE.

Bonsard's Cup.—Mr. Essex's Glaicks won in grand style from Mr. Albery's Bugler. Eight ran.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, FEB. 16.

10 p.m.	74·3

SUNDAY, FEB. 17.

6 a.m.	73·4
10 a.m.	76·5
2 p.m.	79·1
4 p.m.	77·5

DISASTROUS FIRE IN BOMBAY.

ANOTHER destructive and most disastrous fire occurred in Bombay yesterday afternoon at the mills of the Indian Cotton Press Company, near Sassoon Dock, Colaba, resulting in damage to stock and property which is roughly estimated at about three lakhs of rupees. It is an old and trite saying that misfortunes never come singly, and, indeed, it seems so here, for within a fortnight three of the heaviest fires that have taken place within the city for years have occurred. The great fire at Mahaluxmee, which involved a loss of something like a lakh and a half of rupees, has hardly ceased to smoulder when the fire brigade is called away again to another heavy task in this conflagration at Colaba. It was about three o'clock that smoke was first seen issuing from that part known as the Oriental Mill Press situated at the north side of the group of buildings; but it must have got a good hold ere it was discovered, because, before anything could be done to check it, flames, enveloped in dense masses of smoke, burst from every window. A message was sent at once to the fire brigade, but in the meanwhile the cotton merchants' fire engine was brought upon the scene, although it was followed soon after by the engines from the different stations in the city, and the flames were attacked from every quarter. There was a plentiful supply of water, but the fire had gained such a firm hold of the building that it was useless to think of saving it or the bales of cotton which were stored within its walls. The only thing that remained was to check it and prevent the flames spreading to the adjoining mills. In this the firemen had a heavy task, considering the high wind that was blowing, carrying the burning embers right across them while the thick smoke as suffocating and blinding was added to the difficulty and unpleasantness of their labours. But they worked with a will, carrying their hose to the roofs of the surrounding building and striving to keep back the flames. Despite all this, however, the fire got hold of the roof of a godown where there were more bales of cotton stored, and it too fell a prey to the flames. Then a dwelling was attacked, but it was caught in time, and a very little water sufficed to put a stop to that. Beyond this the fire spread no further, and by five o'clock it was so subdued that all danger of renewed or fresh outbreak was practically past. The buildings attacked by the fire, it is needless to say, are totally wrecked, and what did not give way and fall are in such a ricketty and dangerous condition that they will require to be removed at once. The Press House, measuring about 120 feet by 50 feet by two storey high, was the property of the Oriental S. and W. Company, leased to the Bombay Press Company.

It was built some 25 years ago almost entirely of wood, so that, together with the enormous heaps of cotton, which were stored in it, it provided fuel which, once catching fire and aided by a fresh breeze, was beyond all control, and 2 hours had scarcely elapsed before all was a heap of blackened ruin, the four hugh black cotton presses alone some 35 feet high, standing apparently in the midst. It is believed that the fire began in one of those exceedingly dangerous machines styled openers, which machines have been the cause of 9 fires out of eveay 10 that have ever occurred in a press. The presses, engines, and boilers have all escaped destruction, and considering that they are worth 2 lakhs of rupees there is room for some consolation, that matters were no worse. Most of the property was insured, but the uncovered loss by indirect action will be incalculable. This being the busy season in cotton pressing and several pressing establishments being located here, the ground was everywhere covered with bales of cotton in all stages of pressing.

The scene at the fire was one of the wildest confusion and excitement. The material that was burning was of such a nature as to cause a dense smoke to arise, which darkened the sky, quite hiding the sun, strong as it was, and drifted in great rolling masses seawards, This was seen a long way off, and crowds of excited people hurried thither from all directions. The conflagration spread great alarm amongst the people who inhabited the dwellings near the mills, and they set themselves at once to removing their goods and chattels to a place of safety with what speed they could. In some cases they did not take time even to carry their things downstairs, but threw bedding, clothing, furniture, and boxes from their windows on to the road below, with the result, as a matter of course, that the furniture was ruined and the boxes burst open, scattering their contents about. At one time it was thought that one of the tall chimney stacks would fall, from the manner in which the flames from the burning building surrounded it and licked its sides. Had this occurred more than a mere fire would have had to be recorded, for some of the firemen and policemen and other willing hands assisting in the work of staying the conflagration would have been sure to have suffered. This dreaded disaster, however, did not happen, the fire burning itself out ere the chimney stack was so much weakened as to cause its to collapse.

The sufferers by the fire are numerous. The damage to the property belonging to the Indian Cotton Press Company is estimated roughly at about one lakh of rupees, while the loss in stock will probably come to about two lakhs of rupees. The stock belonged to Messrs. Mudanjee Canjee, Jaipal Saijpal, Madun Bhimji, Takersee Jivraj, Ookda Khetsey, Toolsidas Morsey, and Spinner and Co. It is understood, however, that both property and stock are insured.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDANT.)

LONDON, FEB. 1.

THE other events of a somewhat eventful week have been overshadowed by the almost tragic death of the young and brilliant heir to the throne of the Hapshugs. The shock felt in England is not of course to be compared to that caused by the fatal termination of the sufferings of the Emperor Frederick, but the sympathy evoked here by the sudden destruction of a promising life is both widespread and sincere Although the personality of the late Crown Prince Rudolph was not very familiar to the British public generally, His Royal Highness, who was here the year before last attending the Jubilee ceremonies, made a great many friends in this country, and left behind him a favourable impression of his amiable qualities. Those of us who saw him in Westminster Abbey on the occasion of the thanksgiving service noticed his wearied look, but most persons attributed it to mere *ennui* and not to weakness of constitution. Dr. Schidrowitz, the well-known London correspondent of the *Neue Frere Presse*, however, in his personal recollections of the Crown Prince says of His Royal Highness's appearance at this time :—"I could not help thinking that that was not the body of a man destined to reign long over the Austra-Hungarian monarchy. Our own Heir-Apparent is greatly depressed by the loss of one of his most attached friends. The intimacy that existed between the Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince Rudolph was not of the kind usually prevailing among the members of different Royal Houses. The friendship of the two princes was founded on mutual sympathy, and they were almost like brothers, although in some respects their tastes were dissimilar, yet, if report may be trusted, they both agreed in the estimation they had formed of some very exalted personages whose names are in everybody's thoughts just now. It was well known before the Crown Prince Rudolph died that he was free from many of the prejudices of the old and absolute school, but, except by a few persons it was not suspected that his tendencies were quite so liberal as they appear to have been. His friendship with the great French Radical, M. Clemenceau, comes as a genuine surprise. Mrs. Crawford, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, whose word may be thoroughly relied on, tells us that the first time they met, the Prince said to M. Clemenceau : "It is well understood that the fact of our being acquainted is never to be known at Berlin. Were it told there I am certain that I should never reign." "His fear of Prince Bismarck," according to M. Clemenceau, "would have been amusing had there not been such terrible seriousness in the expression of it." An anonymous Austrian gentleman, in giving a description of the Crown Prince's policy and ideas, says :—"He chafed under the Prussian yoke ; and if he had come to the throne, he would, if possible, have arranged the Turkish question as the Emperor Joseph wanted to arrange it with Catherine the Second. He would have freed himself from German influence, and entered into an agreement with Russia. He never meant, he used to say, to be 'the mere head clerk of the Empire, or a mechanical sign manual.'" Further we are told that "Prince Rudolph was persuaded that Prince Bismarck was trying to outwit Austria and Russia when both were in the Triple Alliance. If he had been on the throne he would have quitted that combination together with Russia. He compared Prince Bismarck to Moliere's Don Juan when he is fooling the two country girls. The late Prince admired the German Chancellor, though he trembled at the sound of his name." He hated the present German Emperor according to one authority "because he gave himself airs of superior wisdom. "The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*, however, gives the following explanation of the "slight cloud" that at one time obscured Prince Rudolph's friendship with the present German ruler. In the course of a conversation between the two Princes in the Park of Schönbrunn, Prince William said : "My task will be to carry out the will of Frederick the Great." Prince Rudolph, it is said, turned upon him and with flushed face exclaimed : "Frederick the Great's will included the destruction of Austria." A third and much more commonplace version of the original cause of the estrangement is given by those, who perceive the influence of *la femme* in almost every personal dispute. There is among many persons here as well as in the Austrian capital a disinclination to accept as true the official description of the cause of Prince Rudolph's death. The circumstances are such as to give some grounds for the suspicions that have been raised, and although, as I have mentioned above, the health of the Prince did not appear to be robust, there was nothing in his outward condition to suggest that he was at all likely to die of apoplexy. It was naturally a source of lasting regret to him that he had to abandon all hope of having a son, and it may well be, as the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* suggests, that he had since lost a little of his interest in life. Some extraordinary rumours reach us from Vienna this morning. "Not one of the Crown Prince's guests," says the *Standard* correspondent, "was allowed to enter the bedroom—not even so old and intimate a friend as Count Widezek." The *Telegraph* correspondent mentions a report that "the Crown Prince met a lady at his country chateau, and that he was shot by the husband." As I am writing, however, a telegram comes from Vienna stating, on the authority of the official *Wiener Zeitung*, that the Crown Prince committed suicide by shooting himself. If this is authentic, as it appears to be, all the deeper will be the regret that so interesting a career should have had such a terribly sad ending.

Next to the tragedy in the neighbourhood of the Austrian capital, the event that has excited most attention in England since I last wrote is the tremendous defeat suffered by the present rulers of France, not as some think, the Republic at the hands of General Boulanger on Sunday. For a wonder the triumph of the brave General has been received more calmly on the Continent than in England, though even here the well-informed people who think the result of the Seine election means the downfall of the Republic at an early date are in a minority. However, at least one of our statesmen seems to have had his head turned by the unexpected majority obtained by General Boulanger, otherwise it is not easy to account for the terribly alarmist speech delivered by Mr. Stanhope, the Secretary of State for War, in Lincolnshire, on Monnight. Mr. Stanhope needlessly alarmed the whole country by his gloomy predictions. Anybody, he said, would be blind who did not watch with the utmost care the events passing on the continent of Europe, and who was not "perfectly well aware that at the present time there was a thunder-cloud hanging over Europe, which, so far as human judgment could form an opinion, must sooner or later—and probably sooner than later—burst over Europe, bringing with it war and all its horrible consequences, and a war of a far more ferocious and horrible description than any previously known in Europe." Those who are acquainted with Lord Wolseley's views seem to see the hand of the Adjutant-General in this sensational declaration, but it is probable that Mr. Stanhope was acting on his own responsibility, and merely wished, *à la* Prince Bismark, to disarm all criticism against the measures to be proposed in the coming session for the improvement of our naval defences. Fortunately our own papers, more alert than usual and the London correspondents of the leading Continental papers promptly discounted Mr. Stanhope's thoughtless words, and Sir James Fergusson's statements at Stratford on Wednesday have entirely removed any fear of mischievous consequences arising from his colleagues" utterances. Speaking as the mouthpiece of Lord Salisbury, Sir James Fergusson reminds us that peace must always be in some jeopardy when the most powerful nations find it necessary, as they unfortunately do, to hold in readiness enormous forces in the highest state of equipment and preparation. "Nevertheless, at the opening of the New Year, it was," he went on to say, "satisfactory to know that all sovereigns and statesmen were earnestly desirous to avoid causes of conflict and grounds of offence. Their armies and fleets were the precautions of 'the strong man armed' who 'keeps his house,' and while unforeseen troubles might be in store, the people of this country might trust and believe that there was no fresh or immediate cause to apprehend an interruption of the general peace." It is to be hoped that Lord Salisbury has impressed upon his Secretary for War the extreme necessity of being more guarded when he next has occasion to refer to Continental politics. Mr. Stanhope, however, has probably not heard the last of his stupendous blunder, and if nobody else takes notice of it we may be sure that Lord Randolph Churchill will not lose so splendid an opportunity of dealing a blow at his old enemy.

Everybody is talking about the unsigned article on "The Bismarck Dynastery" to which the place of honour is assigned in the *Contemporary Review* for February. "Who do you suppose wrote it ?" is the question on all tongues. Some of the guesses ventured upon are very wild. For instance, an evening paper last night published the following names of those who had been mentioned as having had a hand in the article :—The Empress Frederik, the Prince of Wales, Sir Robert Morier, Sir Morell Mackenzie, and Mr. Rennell Rodd. According to another journal the writer is a distinguished authoress, a *persona grata* in the highest circles, while I have heard it hinted that the article is the composition of Professor Max Muller. The latter suggestion came to me from a literary friend of the distinguished philologist, but for several reasons I do not think the work is that of any one who bears a German name. Whoever the mysterious contributor may be, he certainly is not Sir Morell Mackenzie. Perhaps the *Star* is not very wide of the mark when it says that the impeachment of the German Chancellor emanates from a small knot of Sir Robert Morier's personal friends, and that the penman is the late Governor of Madras. Certainly the style is more like that of Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff than of any of the other distinguished persons named. But after all is it so certain that the writer is a diplomatist, prominent man of letters or confidant of an illustrious lady ? I have carefully read the extracts which the *Standard*, strange to say, was the only morning paper privileged to print before the day of publication, and have not found a single fact that was previously unknown to any constant reader of English and Continental papers. What if "The Bismarck Dynasty" should be no more than a very clever piece of hack-writing ? The only objection to this theory is that Mr. Percy Bunting, though in politics an advanced Radical, is as an editor rather old-fashioned and not at all given to sensationalism. A whisper reaches me that an ex-Cabinet Minister, equally eminent in the literary world, is the writer of the article, but I suspect the only foundation for the rumour is that he and Mr. Bunting are pretty close friends. The Government has been congratulating itself, and not without reason, that public interest in the Irish Question is not anything like so pronounced as it was twelve months ago ; but how long will the present apathy last ? If anything can stir up the people of this country—those of Ireland do not require much stirring—it would be the accounts that reach us to-day of Mr. William O'Brien's struggles with five stalwart warders of Clonmel Gaol. I know some staunch Conservatives who strongly hold to the opinion that while it is necessary for the right observance of the law that men in Mr. O'Brien's position should be imprisoned, yet that it is imprudent as well as harsh to treat them in all respects like ordinary criminals. I am not, therefore, surprised to learn that even among the Government's supporters in Dublin—and there are no more ardent supporters of the Unionist coalition to be found in any other part of the kingdom—the exciting scene that took place last in Mr. O'Brien's cell yesterday is considered an unnecessary aggravation of the situation. It can hardly be true, I imagine, that the prisoner has, in addition to the other consequences of his recent conviction, been deprived of his spectacles. This would indeed be a refinement of prison discipline. The indignation among the Liberals to-day is, I hear, intense, and in their excitement many of them do not hesitate to charge Mr. Balfour with a deliberate design to insult the most popular of the Irish leaders. The prospects of the coming Session being peaceful, I fear, are now slight.

I am sorry to learn that Mr. W. Clark, the honorary secretary to the London Committee of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Association, is confined to his house with a serious illness. Mr. Clark is one of the oldest members of the service, and I fear it will be some time before he is able to resume his duties. In the meanwhile his place at 45, Pall Mall, is being filled by Mr. Heyman, formerly, I believe, of the Public Works Department the assistant honorary secretary. Mr. Jacob, late of the Forest Department in the Central Provinces, who returned from India about a fortnight ago, has offered his services to the London Committee, and has been appointed by co-optation a member of that body. The early approach of the Session will, I hope, serve to remind the Uncovenanted men of the advice I gave them some months ago to utilise their relatives and friends at home. While Members of Parliament are not likely to pay much attention to applications made to them direct from the officers affected in India, hon. gentlemen, to whatever party they belong, are peculiarly susceptible to influences exerted upon them by their constituents. I have often been told by M.P.'s that the great drawback of the Uncovenanted movement is that there are, comparatively speaking, so few votes at its back. This could no longer be said if every member of the service were able, as he easily could be, to obtain the active co-operation of only one voting member of his family in the United Kingdom. Of course, a Parliamentary representative thinks more of a voter than a non-voter, but in this as in other political agitations all can help and, as I think I pointed out on a previous occasion, much good may be done by enlisting the sympathy of Primrose Leaguers of both sexes.—*Verbum sap.*

IT is reported that His Grace the Patriarch-Archbishop of Goa will shortly leave Lisbon and go to Rome, where he will stay for about a month to treat on the important subject of the Padroado ; thence he will return to Goa.

THE prospects of the Burma rice crop are reported on the 1st February as follows :—"The area under rice cultivation is now reported to be 3,577,912 acres, or 3 per cent., more than the actual area under cultivation last year. There is a net decrease of 485 acres as compared with the preceding month, a considerable decrease being reported in Hanthawaddy and Tharrawaddy, while there is an increase in Pegu and Thôngwa. The anna-estimate given last month is everywhere confirmed, and it is now estimated that there will be available for export 1,111,800 tons of cargo rice, including what will be required for Upper Burma."

THE following notifications are published in the Bengal *Gazette* :—Mr. F. W. V. Peterson, District Judge, Purneah, is allowed furlough for nine months Mr. F. W. Badcock, Officiating District Judge, Rajshaye, is allowed furlough for eight months and a half. Mr. F. B. Taylor is appointed to act as District Judge of Purneah, and Mr. A. E. Staley as Judge of Cuttack. Mr. W.F.C. Montriou, Deputy Magistrate, Rampur Hat, Beerbhoom, is transferred to Lohardugga. Mr. T. Inglis, Officiating Joint Magistrate Dacca, is allowed furlough for twenty months. The services of Mr. H. F. J. T. Maguire are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department. Mr. F.E. Pargiter is appointed to act as District Judge, Rajshahye. Mr. C. Owen, Deputy Magistrate, Patna, is allowed leave for one month and four days. Mr. C. J. O'Donnell is allowed furlough for eight months.

FURTHER details regarding the troubles at Diu are published, from which it appears that a soldier stationed at Simbor, suspecting that a vessel was shipping contraband articles, ordered the arrest of the shipper who had landed at a port belonging to Junaghud. He was made prisoner by the sepoys of Unam, and on the following day His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by a guard of 24 soldiers under the command of a Lieutenant, proceeded to Simbor, and, having ordered the vessel to be brought to the port, returned to Diu with the guard in the evening. On the same day Captain Lucio de Faria was sent to Unam to demand the release of the prisoner, but was obliged to return without being able to do anything, owing to the absence of the Dewan and other authorities from the station. On the 15th January the Secretary to the Governor was sent on the same errand, to whom the Dewan replied that the prisoner had been delivered over to the judicial authorities, and only after the judgment would any negociations regarding his release be entertained. The special delegate Senbor Pimental, has gone to Diu with a view to bringing about a settlement of the dispute.

THE BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION.

(FIRST NOTICE.)

UNDOUBTEDLY the two events of the season will be the opening of the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition in the Secretariat by His Excellency Lord Reay this afternoon, and the conversazione connected with it which is to take place on Thursday evening.

It does not take long, even with a hurried glance round the five rooms in the Secretariat, which for the nonce have been converted into picture galleries, to discover, that although there are no pictures of what might be termed startling importance, yet the general standard of exellence is very high, there being few works, if any, unworthy of a close examination. This being the case, it says a great deal for our local artists, and indeed the condition of the practice of the fine arts in India generally, that the committee have been compelled to reject so few pictures as they have done ; and these have been cast aside, in some instances, not so much from their weakness or the want of skill displayed in their treatment, as from the sender not carefully reading the rules, or at any rate failing to comply with them.

One of the first pictures to bring the visitor to the Secretariat to a halt is that magnificent specimen of technical skill and figure painting by Mr. John Griffiths, the principal of the Bombay School of Art, representing a scene from the "Ajunta Caves, A. D. 600." (214) This is a picture which was exhibited in the Royal Academy, and it must be so well known in Bombay that description would be superfluous, while to attempt any criticism upon a work so artistically, so carefully, so charmingly handled in every detail, would amount to something like impertinence. The face of the advancing figure of the young priest in the foreground is a revelation in figure painting, and something for our amateurs to study. It is a picture that can be examined again and again without feeling wearied, for there is always something new to be seen in it.

Another picture by the same artist of quite a different kind, which goes to show that he is equally at home in landscape, or seascape, or both, as in figure painting, is a little scene—"Back Bay by moonlight." It is a charming subject for the artist, and others besides Mr. Griffiths have sent the Back Bay to the exhibition, but none have treated it by Moonlight like he. The foam upon the shore, catching up the light of the moon, is rendered with fidelity and care, the rippling movement of the waves being very successfully reproduced, while the irregular background of the distant city with its steeples and towers winding gracefully round the bay is a most effective and perfect bit of perspective.

Another work, of which we have heard something before, but not so well known, is a Royal Academy picture from the easel of Mr W. Remington, and sent in by that talented artist's brother, Mr. Remington of Bombay. It is a largish canvas on which is depicted a scene from the Tyrol. It is now called "A Quiet Nook in the Tyrol" (155), although its original title "Far from the City's Withering Blight" more poetically and more appropriately describes the feeling of the work. It represents a quiet, peaceful cottage home amongst the hills, and he has painted it in a sweet subdued light that adds to the reposeful nature of the scene. It is just such a place as one would wish to fly to from the sweltering heat of the lowlands and rest. One almost fancies, in looking at the picture that he feels the cool breeze fanning his cheek and smells the fresh hay and sweet-scented flowers. There is a lot of colour in it, but it is quiet in tone. There is no straining after effect, but nature portrayed calm and unruffled, with all the lightness and delicate finish as well as the aerial proportions and perspective of vegetable beauty.

Mr. Pestonjee Bomanjee shows some specimens of genre painting and pictures with figure subjects. No. 190 is a truly admirable bit of work from his brush. It is entitled "Leisure Hours," although from a study of the picture one might imagine "Slumbering Thoughts" would be as appropriate a title, for from the expression on the old lady's face, and the dreamy, far-away look in her eye, her thoughts seem to be more retrospective than prospective, and she does not seem to be making much speed with the needle she holds poised between her fingers. But, after all, what is in a name ? It is with the work itself, not with the title, we are concerned. The scheme of lighting is most happily managed. It is in a dim and cheerless room the old lady sits, and the light streaming in at the open window upon her face brings out all its strongly marked characteristics. The colouring is strong and true in tone, a quality which distinguishes all his other works. He is a clever portrait painter too, as his "Head of a Parsee Girl" (179) and "A Parsee Artist" (229), which latter is nothing else than his own portrait, will show. Two other admirable works are paintings of "A Parsee Lady" (Nos. 167 and 279), the colouring of which is not only natural in tint, but the expressions on the countenances are remarkably lifelike. Near the latter of these two is "The Bheel" (284), which is worthy of some study. He has a lot more, having sent in some thirteen different works, which will require to be dealt with in a future article.

Mr. Stanley Tytler shows a lot of admirable works. Indeed it is difficult on studying his pictures to say which should bear off the palm. Some might be inclined to give it to his "Valley in Bushair, Simla," (205) and others might feel more struck with his "Scene from the Himalayas with Jumnotrie in the distance" (231). In both pictures not only is the composition good, but the workmanship is most masterly. In the "Valley in Bushair" we find a stream winding round rugged rocks, and foaming over boulders, a middle distance of trees, and a background of bluish, purple hills. The foreground is clearly cut, and stands out in bold relief, while there is a nice feeling of liquidity about the water, which is heightened by the artistic manner in which Mr. Tytler has thrown a little bit of shadow over the stream at the left corner. Affording a pleasant relief to the sombre colouring of the vegetation in the middle distance is one aged and dying tree casting off the last rags of its brown coat, with a melancholy looking bird perched upon one of the bare branches. There is something almost poetic in the treatment of this portion of the picture, and it forms such a prominent feature, that it might even suggest a title for the whole work. It is a vigorous, strong bit of colouring, as is also the scene in the Himalayas. Although the foreground of rocks, as in the other, stands out so vividly, it is a question if it is the feature of the picture that will strike his fellow-artists ; as the cleverest portion—and which many may even survey with envy—is the truly wonderful treatment of the snow-capped hills in the distance. Snow even against a leaden sky is a difficult thing to get over, but backed by a bright canopy of sapphirine blue, it is a doubly hard task. By a skilful toning down of the blue, the artist has managed to throw up the light as it were, thereby avoiding a darkening of the shades upon the white mountains, which would have given them an unnatural appearance, thereby preserving a truthfulness to nature, giving a perfect idea of distance, and throwing up the mountains into relief against the sky, instead, as may have been seen in many pictures, where artists have striven to depict a like effect, causing the colouring of the one to so run into the colouring of the other that there appeared no line to mark the horizon. In a word, it is a most clever bit of work, putting one in mind of the words of Ruskin when he wrote of the religion of nature, "it is written on the arched sky, it is on the sailing cloud and the invisible wing, it is among the hills and valleys of the earth, where the shrubless mountain top pierces the thin atmosphere of eternal winter, or where the mighty forest fluctuates before the strong wind, with its dark waves of green foliage ; it is the poetry of nature." He shows other three small sketches, "Walkeshwar" (75), "Malabar Point" (257), and "A view at Back Bay" (289), all of which, though rapidly, are admirably done, and prove the artist as much as any of the others. He shows also a "Study of a Tiger's Head" (166), which looks sufficiently life like in its fierceness to convey the idea that he would like to eat something. Some might be of opinion that he is not quite so much at home in animal painting as in landscape ; but that is a matter of opinion. Mr. Tytler has taken a side view of the head, an easy enough pose to draw the outline, but rather more difficult than were it a full view of the face to impart something like life to it ; but Mr. Tytler has succeeded by that careful study which characterises all his works, to bring this out. The open mouth with angry curl upon the lip, and wicked eye are well portrayed. But Mr. Tytler does not confine himself to oil, although it must be confessed none of his works in water colour display the same care, and therefore skill, as the two first mentioned. His "Rajpuri Creek" (95), however, is a very bright little picture It is warm in tone, and there is a nice feeling of motion about the water that foams upon the shore under the overhanging rocks. The perspective too is good. "A Jungle Temple, Jingera" is beeter ; "A Picturesque corner at Jingera," (4) and "Jungle in the Terai" (39) likewise show a considerable amount of freedom with the brush.

In our preliminary notice of Saturday, reference was made to the natural History Society's prize for animal painting. From the immense number of animal studies the competition for this is going to be interesting and keen ; but Mr. R. A. Sterndale is responsible more than any body else, for the amazing number of tigers that appear at almost every corner. Tigers seem to be his favourite study, and it must be admitted, he does his work every justice. "A Fond Mother" (173) is his largest and most important study. It represents a tigress lying in her lair with cubs playing all around her. It is a pretty and pleasing picture. How happy the mother seems with her little family around her, quiet and undisturbed by the ping of the huntsman's rifle. What strikes one particularly is the easy and evidently natural pose of the animals, while the expressions upon their faces, and the light in their eyes are brought out with wonderful fidelity. But the artist has not sacrificed the surroundings to the central figures. The overhanging rock under which the animals lie is boldly and correctly drawn, while the flowers and foliage of the trees are painted with exquisite care. "A Noonday Surta" (227) is a painting somewhat akin to the last mentioned, although hardly so ambitious. "Thirsty" (161) shows us a tiger lying upon a rock beside a calm pool, enjoying a cooling draught. The expression on the animal's face is very plainly one of satisfaction, while the idea of the water dripping from the tiger's jaws is cleverly realised. In all his pictures, in fact, there is something in the animals' features aptly suiting the title of the work. In this picture however, perhaps more than in any other is this apparent. The mountainous surroundings are very effectively painted, and a bright bit of colouring it is too ; although there is one small matter which may strike the artist as a little incongrous. It is natural to suppose there would be some little commotion in the pool where the tiger has been drinking. This idea seems hardly to be sufficiently brought out, and the lines of the animal's shadow upon the water are just too clear to be quite realistic. The artist may be prepared to dispute this, and say that it is a very still pool he has painted. However, this is a mere matter of detail, and we only refer to what might have proved a heightening of the effect. As it is, it does not in any measure take away from what is a very meritorious work. A brief glance will suffice to dispose of "Ave Cæsar Moriturí Salutant" (185) a picture which occupies a prominent place on the walls. It represents a gladiator surrounded by tigers, and lying bleeding in the middle of an arena. There are many works by other artists inferior to this, which we would classify under the heading of "good," but this, compared with Mr. Sterndale's other contributions, is not a decided success. The tigers are all right—it would be strange if they were not—but there is a stiffness, a woodenness, about the drawing of the figure of the gladiator, which detracts materially from the excellence of the whole We ought to have mentioned before this, however "Hungry" (263) which might be classed as a companion picture to "Thirsty" and "An Old Lion" (271) both of them very meritorious works.

An artist who has done a lot of remarkably good work is Mr. Arthur Grey, the Secretary of the Society. Between oil and water colour, some eleven different specimens of what he can do at the easel hang upon the walls. In his case again it is rather a difficult matter to say which is the most important. He paints with a bold yet careful brush, and a feature which characterises all his work is depicting the scene in the most favourable light, whereby it may be seen to best advantage. This is perhaps to be noted more than in any other in his view of "The Taj, Agra" (164) It may be one of his smallest, but none of the other paintings he shows can surpass it for outright clever work. How many times it might be asked, has this same Taj been transferred to canvas ! But how many have managed to make anything out of it that might be termed a picture ? Where so many have failed Mr. Grey has succeeded, and succeeded admirably, although not without some little amount of trouble, study, and perseverence. The Taj is undeniably a difficult subject to tackle, and Mr. Grey spent a long time in the gardens ere he found a suitable light to depict it in. The shading of the building in particular is most effectively and deftly executed, and there is a feeling of depth about the water upon whose surface is mirrored the white building, which forms the feature of the picture. Larger, but no more ambitious or more effective, is a representation of that grand old romantic pile "The Old Palace at Amber, Jeypore," (203) which will undoubtedly be familiar to many visitors to the Secretariat during the next fortnight, for nobody going to Jeypore comes away without seeing it. Mr. Grey shows us the picturesque old stronghold on a bright sunny day. It is a strong, almost dazzling bit of colouring, but it is admirably composed, and well balanced. "A Native of India" (188) is one which many people, according to taste, might consider the most artistic bit of work Mr. Grey shows. It is very different in character from the two already mentioned. The scene is laid in the Bazaar, Bombay ; and it is a fine old specimen of the Pipal tree which gives the title to the picture. Mr. Grey painted this picture on the spot, if not quite oblivious, at least heedless of the many variegated and well defined noxious odours that assail the nostrils while in that part of the city. But the satisfaction of producing so excellent a bit of work must more than counter-balance any little trouble in getting a correct drawing. "The Coming Shower" (184) and "View from Malabar Point" (168) form a nice contrast to each other, and would make a first rate pair. The former shows Malabar Sands, with a rain cloud advancing over the bay. It is a nice mild bit of colouring, while the idea of motion in the dark cloud is conveyed with realism. The other landscape also shows the sands in sunshine taken from the private road below Government House with the city in the distance. "Malabar Hill," (167) deserves special notice for one reason. It exhibits, as much as, if not more than any other picture, the facile manner in which Mr. Grey wields the brush. It is a very rapid sketch, but conveys the idea of the passing storm very well. Indeed, considering that it was completed in something like half an hour, he has managed to depict the monsoon effect in a surprisingly effective manner. "The Way to Walkeshwar" (228) exhibits a lot of careful study, and more than the average amount of work for a picture of its size. He also shows a decorative panel done in oil. This is indeed art in the true sense of the word, and the workmanship displays a considerable amount of taste. In aquarelle he shows three sketches. "On the top of Narkanda Hill" near Simla (93) which was painted at a height of over 9,000 feet, and "Rocks in Baghi Forest" (139), are both rapid sketches, but nice bits of warm colour withal. In fact the light is quite English, and different altogether from what we usually see in Bombay. "Early Morning at Jinjira" is undoubtedly the best of the three sketches, and introduces a beautiful effect of the cold grey morning light.

ATHLET

HISTORY OF THE "GOLDEN GANG.'

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUSAWUL, Feb. 16.

Neill, who, with the otherr, has been placed for custody in an empty second class railway carriage, but apart from each other, has told the following story of his connection with the gang, which may be taken for what it is worth. In Bombay he and his companions would have been placed in jail, but here, there being no such accommodation, they have been quartered in empty carriages, which are guarded by railway policemen.

Niell is tall and fair, and has an impediment in his speech, which becomes painfully apparent when he is excited. In the course of conversation, he said that the term "Golden Gang" was given them by the other guards in the station after the whole affair was discovered. They were first called the "Golden Mine," which was afterwards changed into the "Golden Gang." But he added they were not a gang. In explaining how that was, when there were several of them, he said that there were only three or four, implying, it may be assumed, that there had been no organization or no preliminary arrangement by which they banded themselves together for the purposes of robbery.

"Spink," he said "first suggested the idea. I was his second guard several times, and about eight months ago he came to me, and chatting about several things mentioned that there had been several robberies committed on the line. He said that fellows stole fruit and things, and then went on to say that many of them became very rich. He told me it was very easy to take things and never be found out. It was then I commenced, and he gave me tools to work with, and showed me how to use them. We chiefly tackled jewellery. Sometimes clothes, but jewellery was easiest to carry away. Spinks told me how I could judge the contents of a parcel. I was always to look-out for plunder in boxes which were well sealed, and tied with rope, and belonging to Marwaries. You could always tell when goods belonged to Marwaries. We used to knock the staple out of the hasp and then had no difficulty in getting at the inside. Spinks used to make the back of the lock of his box do as a hammer." Asked did they not divide equally, Niell replied: "No, I only divided my booty; the other beggars kept what they prigged. Spink was the receiver. Sometimes he would join my train and go into the road van and then come out and say he had got nothing. But I was sure he had. The road van is not locked; it contains goods sent from distant places. We had access to it, but we used to have road-side packages, —parcels that had to be delivered at road side stations—in the brake-van. We did not take an oath of secrecy exactly, but we had to promise not to split. Spink once asked me to sign a paper. I suppose it was something like an oak, but I refused. I was disgusted with myself sometimes, and often thought of throwing up the lot, especially after my last thing, that was the Ajmere case, a prize of Rs. 3,000. It was a parcel of jewels and gold mohurs. I gave the whole of the money to Spink and he never gave me a pie back. I don't know why I continued; it became a regular mania with me. I was going to give it up, especially after my wife left me, but I thought that I would be getting a lot of fellows into the row and I didn't. You know I intended going to Mr. Conder and telling the whole story. There were a great number; Spink could tell you nineteen I think." Niell then described the way Spink carried away the property, which, as he said before, was generally jewellery. The man tied them round his waist and made himself the means of conveying away anything else. His plan was well conceived, as when any report of a loss was made, suspicion naturally attaching itself to the second guard, the latter's box would be searched, and would of course be found to have nothing. Thus it was that Pompey, senior, was given the whole blame. They used to call each other Pompey, and Spink as the originator was called No. 1 and himself No. 2. There was no third Pompey, the others all answering to the name. Dr. Hume's dress suit and some other clothes were taken by Spink. Myles, he said, must have stolen them and given them to Spink, because they were not in the latter's brake. Niell added that the fellows, meaning Spink and Myles, had a long start before the police. When it was rumoured that I had been arrested, they must have made away with the things; not a trace was found of the three thousand I gave to Spink, and nothing was seen of two bars of gold I knew Myles had in his mattress. When the police searched his house they found the mattress torn and ripped, but no gold. I don't know where they hid it, and in the same way they made away with the pearls."

With regard to Stirling, "poor Tom," as he called him, Niell thought he did nothing much because he could do nothing on the goods train with which he ran. But it appeared that Stirling knew all about the thefts committed by Spink, himself, and Myles. Stirling used only to steal fruit when he was on the mixed trains—that is, goods trains, which included a few passenger vehicles, and these he used to distribute among them. Stirling, who is dark, and comes from Cochin, is thus included by having been acquainted with the actions of the others, and having participated in the proceeds, besides having committed petty thefts of fruit. Being told that Stirling denied all knowledge when the gold necklace was pledged to get him Rs. 100, Niell pooh poohed the idea, remarking that Stirling must have known he could not but have stolen the necklace which belonged to a native woman. Referring again to Myles, he said that the latter had stolen a quantity of silk *sarees* and native clothes, which he disposed of in Madras.

Fernandez, it is alleged, was a receiver of some gold from Niell. It was stated that Fernandez has been the cause of much domestic trouble in Neill's home. Niell is particularly sore upon this point, and fosters some hope that he will yet one day punish Fernandez. He states he often lent money to the latter, and when he was out of work and home took him in. Niell further was particularly anxious that the whole of his doings should be reported fully in the newspapers. So far as the gang is concerned, Fernandez appears to have been given gold which he took to Bombay to dispose of, and after he did so only sent back Rs. 70 for it, though it, was worth a good deal more. The connection between the two dated back to last year, when Fernandez lived here. On one or two occasions the latter supplied him with means to go to Allahabad and Budneira, and also sent him money. Referring to his detention in durance vile, he complained bitterly of his liberty being curtailed. He said that no one knew what the value of liberty was till he was put in custody, and further moralizing, added that all the anxiety and trouble he had undergone had been sufficient to make him promise that he would never go wrong any more.

He narrated some instances of his exploits, but as they seemed to him such a light matter he only briefly spoke on the subject. On one occasion Spink informed him that Col. Gunthorne, of the Berar Police, would pass their way with a Nawab, whose name he forgot, and they were in expectation of having valuable booty. However, the Nawab, fortunately for himself, seemed to have changed his mind and did not travel with Colonel Gunthorne. Spink and he then gave their attention to the Colonel's effects. Here again they were disappointed, as they were able to secure nothing but wearing apparel from portmenteaus. But Niell thought they would have made a splendid haul if the Rajah's goods had passed into their charge.

Another instance was the robbery of the property of Mr. Frank of the District Police. Here they were able to secure something valuable, a gold watch studded with jewels and diamonds which had been brought from Bombay, some other jewels and more wearing apparel also formed part of the prize. Spink, it is stated, got the best part of the booty, and the watch was given by him, among other things, to a Mrs. D'Souza at Budneira, and it was with this lady that the police found a box containing clothes and jewellery which had been left with her by Spink. Robbing a policeman Niell thought a good joke, and he mentioned the circumstances with much hilarity.

The theft of Dr. Hume's clothes he said he was not responsible for, but readily admitted the robbery of the jewels and mohurs belonging to a Fazul Alli, which had been sent to Camptee from Ajmere. The case is referred to as the Ajmere case, and Niell being by this time (it was in November) a fairly expert judge of the contents of parcels, opened the box, which was well packed, and abstracted the gold mohurs and jewels. These he gave over to Spinks and declares he never received a pie in return. Being provided with necessary instruments, he was enabled to rearrange the parcel, which he resealed.

Asked if they were not afraid of discovery Niell replied:—"Yes, in the long run we knew it would be discovered. But the chances were so remote and the work so 'cutely done that the 'some day' on which it was bound to come out so distant, that we expected to reap a good harvest before that time and leave in safety." It will be seen that they were burdened with their own secrets, and threats had often been made on one another to split.

Inspector O'Grady, of the Budneira district, was the first to suspect Niell. This was in December; and concurrent with these facts was the circumstance of the apparent wealth of Niell and his friends. Mr. O'Grady watched the movements of Niell, who, it was found, was engaged in large monetory transactions. He had bought one hundred rupees worth of shares in a local firm, which he afterwards disposed of to oblige a friend, who was in great difficulty. Added to this, there was the fact that in the house where Niell lived with two or three bachelors "at homes," dances, and dinners were given on a grand scale. The meals were washed down with claret, and champagne was a prominent item at the social gatherings. The climax was reached when Niell left for Bombay, having sent in his resignation. Mr. O'Grady promptly sent a detective to Bombay to watch Niell, and then, when it became apparent there that Niell was really in possession of stolen property, the Bombay Police stepped in and interfered.

On the arrival of the police, Boyle, it appears, was smuggled into a basket, from which he was quickly recovered; but as there was nothing against him he was not further interfered with. "Murder" was then "out" as in the adroit hands of the Bombay policemen Niell, who was, as he expressed it, "sick of the whole thing," divulged the secrets of the gang, and thus led to the arrest of all who are now in custody.

THE LIGHT HORSE CAMP AT SANTA CRUZ.

The Camp of the Bombay Light Horse at Santa Cruz broke up early this morning in a very practical and appropriate way. Reveille was to sound at five o'clock, boot and saddle at half-past, and at half-past seven or thereabouts the Volunteer Cavalry were to fall in with the other Bombay Volunteers to take their places in the Garrison Parade on the Maidan. This will provide a very satisfactory ending to what has been in every respect the most satisfactory camp the Light Horse have yet had. We pitched our camp this year, a trooper writes, on new ground, and we like the change so well that Santa Cruz, until we are tired of that in turn, is pretty certain to be the favourite camping ground of the future. Some of the features of the old ground, it is true, were missed, chief amongst them the proximity of Varsova Sands, in withdrawing from which we lost the chance of an occasional charge, the parade ground behind Santa Cruz being not by any means the best galloping ground in the world. But in losing Varsova we lost also Danda and the evidences of the Bombay duck industry which the breeze used to carry into the Parlee camp. The new railway station had practically determined where the camp should be pitched this year. Two trains in the morning and two in the evening made it the easiest thing in the world for us to get to Bombay in time for the day's work and back to camp for an afternoon drill or, if we did not need that, in time for dinner at all events. A cluster of trees, beneath which the horses could be picketted comfortably, with here and there a deep hollow in the ground which the resourceful cooks turned into kitchens, and then a piece of high and spacious level ground on which the lines of tents could be pitched—and all this within three minutes' walk of the station, made up a perfect camping ground. The country around was also excellently adapted to purposes of a camp in which practical work was to be done. The rifle butts were only a mile away, and on two mornings they were at our service and was made good use of. Immediately behind the camp was a sufficiently broad expanse of level country to make a parade ground; further away was less open country which the Bombay Hunt regards as its own, but which gave excellent opportunity for practicing reconnaissance duty. Here on one morning one detachment, with twenty minutes' start, managed to elude the vigilance of another, despite the keen outlook of advance guard and flanking parties. The enemy was only sighted on the return march, when he, too, was on his way back to camp, which he reached first, despite a break-neck pursuit across the piece of melon-ground at the back, in whose deep intersecting furrows the pursuers had many opportunities of coming to grief, which, however, everybody avoided. With country such as this around the camp it was easy to give a more practical turn than usual to the work that was done. There was less of the riding school and the parade ground than we have had before, and more of the rougher work which is supposed to be the peculiar function of Volunteer Cavalry. The big boulders and the paddy bunds and cactus fences which mark the level ground in those parts gave plenty of opportunity for dismounted firing parties, and the work was done intelligently and smartly. Even better work of this kind was done when the butts were at our disposal. The advance in line in half-section, firing by alternate files, was done briskly, the horses standing fire like old chargers and the men losing no time over the work, while the state of the targets after the morning's firing showed that a fair proportion of bullets had found their billet. On Saturday morning General Budgen, R.A., accompanied by Captain Thatcher, Inspector for Musketry, visited the range, and sent us through an hour's work of this sort. There is no need to attempt to give a detailed account of the week's work. Enough has already been said to indicate its general character, and to show that it has been profitable and interesting to all in camp. An excellent spirit prevails amongst the corps, and the enthusiasm for work which the Commanding Officer, Captain Little, and Lieutenants Harold, King, and Cuffe have shown, has been diffused through all ranks. One change which should be noted is the marked improvement in the mounting of the corps, the Arab and country-bred element having largely given way to walers. The corps looks the better for the change, and, what is of more importance, music and kicking have all but disappeared from the ranks. The equipment of the corps with regulation saddles is another feature that should be noticed. The new saddles are little heavier than an ordinary hunting saddle, and are not much higher in the cantle; but they are exceedingly comfortable and easy to sit down in, and the change is very much approved of. All the arrangements of the camp have been excellently carried out. Our serjeant instructors, Serjeant Major Still, has worked, as he always does, with genuine zeal for the well being of the corps, and the onerous duties of the quartermaster have been admirably carried out by one of the staunchest of Light Horse men, Trooper Joshua Brooks. For one of the most successful featutres of the camp the extremely interesting race meeting, which signalized the end of the week, we are indebted especially to Trooper Heugh Symons, who works like a good sportsman for this enterprise, as he does for everything in which the interests of the corps are concerned. The races succeeded so well that they may already be looked upon as a permanent feature in our camps, and they will do not a little to add to the popularity of the corps.

The members of the Bombay Light Horse concluded their week in Camp at Santa Cruz last Saturday with the point-to-point races. The meeting was a great success—in fact a certain well known sportsman, who may be relied on as an authority, was heard to express an opinion that it was the best sporting event we have had in Bombay for 10 years. The course was picked out with a view to representing fairly the features of the hunting country of Salsette. The hunting point of the longest races was near the square tower on the Tulsi main pipe to the left of the rifle range. From there this course lay straight to Kaleena Hill over a lot of large paddy bunds, the first flag being placed among the walls on the west side of the hill, these walls being on a very nasty slope for jumping over. From Kaleena Hill a series of flags conducted the field to the corner of the melon ground, the most important obstacle *en route* being a bank with a cactus on top of it and a drop of quite 6 feet on the other side, which brought at least one sportsman to grief. From the melon ground the course circled to the left for a run in on the straight, the winning post being placed in front of a *marquée* erected on the slope of the hill on which the Light Horse Camp was pitched. It was, in some respects, unfortunate that it was impossible for unmounted spectators to see the portion of the course where most of the big jumps were, but that was inevitable owing to the nature of the country. Everyone could, at all events, see everything that occurred in the last mile, and as there were some capital finishes, the ladies and gentlemen who favoured the Light Horse with their presence on the occasion got plenty of amusement, owing to the courtesy of the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities, who ran a special train to Santa Cruz. A large number of Bombay people were enabled to experience the hospitality of Captain Little and his men.

The following are details of the day's sport:—

First Race.—"Point-to-Point Race"—For all horses and galloways, *bona fide* the property of members of the Bombay Light Horse, Bombay Gymkhanas, or Bombay Hunt. About 2½ miles. Catch-weights—Walers over 12st 7lbs; Arabs and country-breds over 11st. Entrance Rs. 5. Prize—a cup presented by a Member, "B" Troop.

Mr J F N Graham's g a h Myras, owner	1
Mr Gauhe's g w m Fatzke, owner	2
Mr Littleton's b ob m Dolly, owner	3
Mr Brook's b a h Jory, owner	0
Capt Brook's b w g Artaxerxes, owner	0
Mr Ryrie's b l w g Corporal, owner	0

The whole field kept well together till half way down Kaleena Hill, when Myras, Fatzke, and Dolly got away from the rest, and made a fast race of it. Dolly was beaten on the melon ground, and Myras and Fatzke came up the straight almost neck and neck, the former winning by about 3 lengths.

Second Race.—"Point-to-point Race."—About 2 miles. For all ponies 13-3 and under *bona fide* the property of members of the Bombay Light Horse, Bombay Gymkhanas, or Bombay Hunt. Catch-weight—over 11 st. Entrance Rs. 5. Added Rs. 49.

Mr Prevost's bc b m Silk, owner	1
Mr Gordon's r c b p Granite, owner	2
Mr Cameron's ch a p Oscar, owner	3
Mr Warden's ch ob p Raby, Mr Gray	0
Mr J F N Graham's b a p Jerry, owner	Disq.
Mr Cobbold's ch ob p Lotus, owner	0
Capt Phayre's b a p Nap, owner	0
Mr Littleton's b w p Woodlark, owner	0
Mr Knight's w ob p Snowdrop, owner	0
Mr Dunk's r ob p Punch, Mr Fox	0

Raby, Jerry, and Lotus led the field from the start, the former at their head until he came to grief at the big drop. Nap then came to the front and led across the melon ground, but was eventually overhauled. Jerry came in first, followed by Lotus and Nap, but they were all disqualified owing to their having missed a flag. The stakes went to Mr. Prevost, who, though he came in fifth, was the first man to get round the course.

Third Race.—"The Grand Military."—A point-to-point race for all horses *bona fide* the property of members of the Bombay Light Horse which have been regularly paraded during the present Camp of Exercise. About 1½ miles. Weights as in the first race. Entrance Rs. 5. Added Rs. 49.

Mr Symon's b w g Pintail, owner	1
Mr Benson's g w g Warrior, owner	2
Mr T Roger's r w g Winchester, owner	3
Mr Brook's b w g Bob, owner	Disq.
Mr E P Smith's g a h Sir Harry, owner	0
Mr Ryrie's ch w g Rufus, owner	0
Mr Maclean's b w m Mary, owner	0
Mr Symon's b w g Lapwing, Mr Littleton, owner	0

Bob took the lead from start to finish, and came in hundreds of yards in front of everything, but as he had unluckily missed the flag on the melon ground, he was disqualified and the race ended, as far as he was concerned, at that point. Pintail was leading the rest of the field there, and kept his position to the finish, though hard pressed at one point by Winchester and almost collared at the post by Warrior. After the races, the members of the Light Horse had a 'Zereba' competition among themselves, a few men with carbine were stationed in an enclosure with a stiff cactus fence on all sides, and others jumped their horses into it in face of a severe fire of blank cartridge, and jumped out again with dummy men on their saddles. The performance of both men and horses did them great credit. The competition was won by Trooper Heugh Symons on Lapwing. Mr. Heugh Symons performed the duties of honorary secretary of the meeting, and its success was greatly due to his energy and that of the popular officers of the Corps, Captain Little and Lieutenants King and Cuffe.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The Bombay Volunteers had their usual parade under their Commandant on Saturday evening. The following is the parade state:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Coy	1	1	2	1	5	...	16	26
B ,,	1	1	2	...	2	...	21	27
C ,,	...	1	1	...	4	...	30	36
D ,,	...	...	1	2	5	...	32	40
E ,,	...	1	1	1	2	...	20	25
F ,,	...	1	2	1	4	...	17	25
G (Cadets)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H (Cadets)	...	...	...	...	1	...	46	47
I (Cadets)	...	...	1	...	4	...	35	40
K (Cadets)	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	11
L (Cadets)	...	...	...	...	4	...	60	64
Staff & Band	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Army Staff	...	1	...	2	...	...	5	8
Total...	2	6	10	7	32	...	292	349

The following officers were on parade:—

Lt.-Col. Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant; Major Brown; Captains Hodgkinson, Adjutant, Baird, Willis, Place, Lund, and Freeborn; Lieutenants Jefferies, Devlin, T.M. English, Savage, Tucker, Brewin, Sharp, and Prior-de-Saone, and 2nd Lieut. Rowland Wilkinson.

GUZERAT CUP MEET.

FIRST ENTRIES

FOR THE "GUZERAT CUP."	Chances.
Captain Harvey	2
Mr Younghusband	2
Mr Jardine	2
Mr Adams	2
Mr Templer	2
Mr Barder	2
Colonel Hancock	1
Mr Hancock	1
Mr Birdwood	2
Mr Littleton	2
Mr Rickards	2
Mr Graham	2
Mr Hill	2
Mr FitzMaurice	1
Mr Trevor	1
Captain Richardson	2
Mr Judge	2
Major Pengree	2
Captain Phayre	1
Mr Buckland	2
Mr Gray	2
Mr Holland	2

FOR THE "SALMON COMPETITION."

Captain Harvey	Mr Littleton.
Captain Capel-Cure	Mr Graham.
Mr Younghusband	Mr Hill.
Mr Jardine	Mr Curtis.
Mr Thatcher	Mr Clifton.
Mr Barder	Captain Phayre.
Mr Hancock	Mr Buckland.
Mr Birdwood	Mr Gray.

Second entries close on 28th instant.

Meet at Saroda and draw heats 15th March; begin hunting early morning on the 16th.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Honorary Secretary.

Ahmedabad, Feb. 15.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humour eruptions, ringworm, tether, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

The annual regatta of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club commenced on Saturday afternoon. There were eight different races, from Club yachts down to the ordinary jolly boats; and although the wind was very shifty and troublesome, there were one or two very exciting finishes—particularly in the race for Dubash boats—which are briefly detailed below. The Sailing Committee were:—Captain Sir Henry Morland, I.M., Colonel W. Merriman, R E, Captain John W. Brackenbury, R.N., C.B., C.M.G.; Captain Kenneth Macaulay. *Starter*, Captain Maurice Bean, I.M., *Judge*; and Captain W. Aves, *Referee*.

FIRST RACE.

For Club yachts and yachts coming under Rule XXXIV., under 6 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Prize—Entrance-money and a cup, value one hundred and fifty rupees. Starting hour, 1-30 p.m. Twice round the course.

C. D. Princess, Lateen, Mr. F. A. Little, yellow and black burgee.

Here there being only one starter, the race was declared off, but the Princess ran over the course to time herself for the Consolation race that will come off to-day. The yacht started at 1-13, completed the first round at 2-23, and crossed the line on the second and last round at 3h. 31m. 33s.

SECOND RACE.

For Club yachts and yachts coming under Rule XXXIV., over 6 tons and under 20 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Prize—Entrance-money and a cup, valued two hundred and fifty rupees. Starting hour 1-45 p.m. Twice round the course.

Rustom, Lateen, Messrs. H Curwen and C E Kane, red, white, and blue.
La Mascotte, Lateen, Mr. J Westall, cross and crescent.
Pauline, Lateen, Mr. H W Uloth, red with a white band.

Time allowance. Rustom. Pauline.
La Mascotte allowed...6m. 34s. 6m. 34s.

Paulini and La Mascotte got away in advance of Rustom, although it was a very pretty start. It was evident, however, that Rustom was carrying too much sail from the manner in which she lay over, and she fell back to an extent she was never able to regain. Just before getting away too far from the flag-ship for their respective positions to be visible, La Mascotte seemed to be slightly leading, the other two, however, closely following. On the return journey, however, it seemed that La Mascotte made a dash away from the others, for when she was nearing the line, the Rustom and Pauline could hardly be seen without the aid of a glass. At the completion of the first round they finished:—

La Mascotte	1h.	0m.	55s.
Pauline	1h.	7m.	45s.
Rustom	1h.	8m.	0s.

There was little doubt now as to who the winner would be, for La Mascotte had already more than made up her time allowance to the others. The race finished in an easy win for La Mascotte, who crossed the line at 44·26 minutes past 3, or 10 minutes 19 seconds before Pauline and 13 minutes 42 seconds before Rustom. The times taken for completing the two rounds were:—

La Mascotte	1h.	59m.	26s.
Pauline	2h.	9m.	45s.
Rustom	2h.	13m.	8s.

THIRD RACE.

For Club yachts and yachts coming under Rule XXXIV., over 20 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Prize—Entrance-money and a cup, value three hundred rupees. Starting hour 2 p.m. Twice round the course.

Faerie, Schooner, Capt Maurice, Bean, white swallow-tailed with faerie red border.
Falcon, Lateen, Sir Henry Morland, white, boarded blue pierced a falcon.
Cinderella, Lateen, James Moore, blue, yellow, and red diagonally.

Time allowance.	Falcon.	Faerie.
Cinderella allowed	3m. 52s.	8m. 9s.
Falcon allowed	...	4m. 16s.

On the gun firing Falcon got away first with Cinderella close on her heels, while Faerie fell about two lengths behind. Cinderella, however, soon made up and shot away ahead of Falcon. The first round ended:—

Cinderella	0h.	54m.	17s.
Falcon	0h.	57m.	30s.
Faerie	1h.	4m.	8s.

After this Cinderella steadily increased her lead, and won the race easily, even allowing for the handicap. The time for the completion of the two rounds for each yacht was:—

Cinderella	1h.	47m.	15s.
Falcon	1h.	54m.	55s.
Faerie	2h.	8m.	23s.

This was in reality the race of the day, and was looked forward to with keen interest, for the hitherto invincible Cinderella was to have a new opponent against her—the Falcon, purchased by Sir Henry Morland for the very purpose, and in order to avoid the possibility of no race and indeed no regatta. But there were some doubts expressed on Saturday as to the handicapping. The Falcon is 28 tons and the Cinderella 27 tons, but the latter having won before, by the rules of the Club she had to give the Falcon nearly 4 minutes and the Faerie 8 minutes 9 seconds. But the question arose, and was freely discussed by many who were watching the race, that the Cinderella having won on more than one occasion, was she heavily enough handicapped to give a new yacht a chance? If she had, as some said, won on two previous occasions, she ought to have allowed the Falcon between 8 and 9 minutes at least, and if that had been the case, the Falcon would have won, as the results given above show.

FOURTH RACE.

For yachts of any class not qualified to compete in races 1, 2, and 3 No starters.

FIFTH RACE.

Handicap for Dubash boats. Prize—Rs. 60 and entrance-money. Started at 2-30 p.m. Twice round the course.

Swift, Lateen, Mr Rustomjee Bomonjee, red with R B in block letters in a white diamond.
Cyrus, the Great Lateen, Messrs. Jursetjee Muncherjee's Sons, the Pennant C of the Commercial Code.
Rising Sun, Lateen, Mr Nanabhoy Jamsetjee, a red burgee with a horizontal white stripe with N J D in blue on the white.
Mermaid, Lateen, Mr Jamsetjee Jehangirjee, American ensign.

Time allowance.	Swift.	Rising Sun.	Mermaid.
Cyrus the Great allowed	3m. 46s.	2m. 44s.	4m. 4s.
Swift	...	...	0m. 17s.
Rising Sun	1m. 2s.	...	1m. 20s.

This was the most exciting and most keenly contested race of the day. Rising Sun had the best of it in that she completed the distance in the shortest time, but the handicapping proved too heavy for her and so she only got second place. Rising Sun and Swift lost a bit at first by starting too far to windward. Cyrus and Mermaid, however, kept went off beautifully, although they did not keep their positions long. Rising Sun, steadily gaining upon them, managed to pass the line on the first round 58 seconds ahead of Mermaid, who was second. The times occupied in doing the first round were:—

Rising Sun	54m.	50s.	
Mermaid	55m.	48s.	
Swift	55m.	30s.	
Cyrus	56m.	50s.	

After this they kept the same places, and finished, Cyrus having given up—

Rising Sun	1h.	50m.	0s.
Mermaid	1h.	51m.	8s.
Swift	1h.	53m.	34s.
Cyrus the Great	...	...	...

As will be seen, however, Rising Sun was unable to pull off the time allowance [illegible] the result was:—

Mermaid	[illegible]
Rising Sun	[illegible]
Swift	[illegible]

SIXTH RACE.

For *bona fide* ships, boats of [illegible] No time allowance. 1st prize, Rs. [illegible] Rs. 50; 3rd prize, Rs. 25. Started [illegible] *Once* round the course.

H M S Turquoise's galley, Capt J [illegible] Turquoise blue burgee, with dark [illegible]
H M S Turquoise's boat, Capt J [illegible] Turquoise blue burgee.
S S Teheran's boat, Comdr H [illegible] pennant with white cross.
S S Gwalior's boat, Comdr Joh [illegible] square flag with two red balls.
H M S Turquoise's pinnace, Lie [illegible] Turquoise blue burgee.
S S Deccan's boat, Mr A N Cole [illegible] yellow diagonally.
S S Venetia's boat, Mr John Cowie, [illegible] blue cross.
I M S Abyssinia's boat, Mr Thos H But [illegible] blue pennants, Abyssinia in white letters.
I M S Magdala's boat, Lieut John McDona [illegible] with M in centre.
H M S Turquoise's cutter, Lieut W P Durr [illegible] Turquoise blue burgee and blue star.
S S Nizam's boat, Comdr T F Creery, Maltese [illegible] red cross white ground.
S S Arabia's boat, Capt G F Simpson, white burgee with St Andrew's cross.

This was a very pretty race, the whole dozen who entered starting almost simultaneously with the firing of the gun. The boats of the P. and O. carried off the first and second prizes easily, the boat of the s.s. Nizam coming in over ten minutes ahead of the second. It would appear, however, there have been some protests lodged regarding this race, some of them, it is alleged, not having run the whole course. The results as taken at the flag-ship as the boats passed the line were:—

1	S S Nizam's boat	0h. 58m.	8s.
2	S S Deccan's boat	1h. 11m.	55s.
3	H M S Turquoise's pinnace	1h. 15m.	42s.
	S S Teheran's boat	1h. 18m.	55s.
	H M S Turquoise's galley	1h. 19m.	30s.
	S S Venetia's boat	1h. 22m.	19s.
	S S Gwalior's boat	1h. 22m.	40s.
	I M S Magdala's boat	1h. 23m.	35s.
	I M S Abyssinia's boat	1h. 26m.	45s.
	S S Arabia's boat	1h. 31m.	50s.

The times of the other two were not taken.

SEVENTH RACE.

For licensed Karachi Boats, First prize, Rs. 30; 2nd prize, Rs. 20; 3rd prize, Rs. 10. Started at 3 p.m. Once round the course.

Lakhauee, No 2055, lateen, Goolam Hoossein, a square red.
Feroze, No 2512, lateen, Shaik Adum, a white square flag with a red St George's cross.
Sullamuttee, No 2330, lateen, Mahomed Alli, a square blue flag.
Futtay Sullamutty, No 4813, lateen, Abdool Gunny, a square white flag with a blue St George's cross.
Luxmee, No ——, lateen, Mahomed Cassum, a white and red pennant.
Dustigirry, No 5059, lateen, Abdool Kadar, a white and green pennant.

This was another pretty and exciting race and finished—

1	Dustigirry	1h.	5m.	30s.
2	Luxmee	1h.	5m.	38s.
3	Futtay Sullamutty	1h.	10m.	25s.
	Feroze	1h.	10m.	40s.
	Sullamuttee	1h.	15m.	30s.

EIGTH RACE.

For licensed jolly boats. First prize. Rs. 25; 2nd prize, Rs. 15; 3rd prize, Rs. 5. Started at 3-15 p.m. Once round the course.

Jolly Boat Hindoostan, No 4263, Abdool Rahman, a yellow pennant.
Jolly Boat Dustgirry, No 5.36, Said Mahomed, blue, white, red (French).
Jolly Boat Bowanny, No 4926, Jamoodin, a black and red pennant horizontal stripes.
Jolly Boat Ganga, No 2197, Mahamun Cassum, white with blue cross from corner to corner.
Jolly Boat Yeshwant, No 4909, Shaik Ahmed, a black pennant.
Jolly Boat Rahamani, No 4439, Shaik Dawood, a red flag with a white cross (St George's).

Another good race ended—

1	Dustigirry	1h.	1m.	22s.
2	Gunga	1h.	2m.	50s.
3	Bowanny	1h.	3m.	30s.

SECOND DAY, MONDAY, Feb. 18.

Sailing Race.—Consolation Handicap for all Yachts which may have competed in the Sailing Races of the 16th February 1889, but have not won a prize during the Regatta. Handicap allowance at the finish. Entrance fee, Rs. 15. Prize—Entrance-money and a Cup, value two hundred and fifty rupees. To start at 1-30 p.m. Twice round the course.

1 Rustom, Lateen, Messrs H Curwen, and C E Kane, red, white and blue.
2 Falcon, Lateen, Sir Henry Morland, white border blue pierced a falcon.
3 Princess, Lateen, F A Little, Esq, yellow and black burgee.
4 Pauline, Lateen, H W Uloth, Esq, red with a white band.
5 Fairie Schooner, Captain Maurice Bean, white red border with name.

Time allowance.

	Fairie.	Pauline.	Rustom.	Princess.
	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.
Falcon allows	13 28	14 50	18 13	23 38
Fairie allows		1 22	4 45	10 10
Pauline allows			3 23	8 48
Rustom allows				5 25

ROWING MATCHES.

1st Race.—For 4 or 5-oared gigs, ships, boats or otherwise. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 40; 2nd Prize, Rs. 20. Four boats to start, or no race. To start at 4-30 p.m.

1 Arsenal, Capt K S Dunsterville, dash blue.
2 Thistle, Capt Kenneth Macaulay, St Andrew cross.
3 Whaler, Lieut Wm Ainger, blue burgee.
4 Violet, Capt Maurice Bean, white with blue border falcon in centre.

2nd Race.—For 6-oared gigs, ships, boats or otherwise. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 50; 2nd Prize, Rs. 25. Four boats to start, or no race. To start at 4-45 p.m.

1 6-oared gig, Capt Shopland, Indian Marine Ensign.

6th Race.—For Yachts' Jolly Boats, any size or number of oars pulled by yachts' sailing crews. Entrance free. Prize, Rs. 30.

1 Jolly Boat of La Mascotte, J Westall, Esq, red and white.
2 Jolly Boat of Cinderella, James Moore, Esq, blue, yellow and red diagonally.

CRICKET

Dr. V. E. Hunter's Ten vs. Mr. Panthaki's Parsee Eleven was played on the Gymkhana ground last Saturday, resulting in a win for the former. Mr. E. E. Steele played a fine innings, making 87 runs. He also bowled re-markably well. The bowling of Lance Corporal Read for the winners deserve mention (six wicket for 28 runs). Scores as under:—

Mr E E Steel, b Gagrat	87
Lce Corpl Pinnock, b Machliwala	3
Capt C E Jervoid, c Tapia, b Machliwala	2
Mr A E Barton, st Pantake, b Wadia	93
Dr V E Hunter, b Gagrat	1
Mr J H Twiss, c Wadia, b Gagrat	7
Mr D Brooks, b Gagrat	0
Dr J S Wilkins, b Gagrat	4
Mr E R Ross, b Wadia	0
Dr S Hayman, b Gagrat	13
Lce Corpl Reed, not out	2
Extras	27
Total	239
J J Billimoria, b Reed	11
D M Writer, b Reed	9
W R Wadia, c Barton, b Capt Steel	13
B D Gagrat, b Reed	0
M Minocheher, c Pinnock, b Steel	1
B C Machliwala, st Ross (Steel), Steel	7
R N Reporter, b Reed	5
D B Tapia, c Capt Wilkins, b Reed	6
D B Nenteen, c Ross, Reed	0
N K Bharucha	1
N P Panthake, c Capt Jervois, b Capt Steel	1
Extras	10
Total	64

[redacted]

406-86- [illegible]

203-88—Pay[illegible] rahim[illegible]

314-88—Jefferso[illegible] lianji Am[illegible]

424-88—Ardesir, H [illegible] Goolbai and d[illegible]

(Before the Hon. [illegible]

Suits for hearing and fin[illegible]

Long Causes.

380-88—Tobin and R—Sir Henry Morland vs The G I P R Co—Little, S, F and N.—Part heard.

381-88—Tobin and R—Dame F H H Morland vs The G I P R Co—Little, S

G INTELLIGENCE.

r Malda, Captain J Nash, arrived from Calcutta and the Coast, go and Rev R and Mrs Scott as ck passengers.

Henzada, Captain J Avern, clear- for Karachi and London, with a 20 passengers on deck.

ner Drumfell, 1,568 tons, Captain terday for London with a general Prautch as a passenger.

steamer Bangaleore, 1,309 tons, ather, sailed on Saturday last for ame bottom cargo of salt and deck.

amer Paxo, 1,261 tons, Captain n Bombay on Saturday last, laden go, from London. She is consigned Muir and Co.

e steamer Clan Graham, 1,913 tons, anderson, arrived in Bombay on Satur- Glasgow and Liverpool with a general r. Wilson and Mr J Wilson, as passengers.

steamer Lalpoora, 2,140 tons, Captain J W tone, arrive in port yesterday from Calcutta he Coast Ports with a general cargo, and Mrs. unha, as a cabin and three deck passengers.

THE British steamer Hajeen, 1,821 tons, Captain S C Newey, arrived in port the day before yesterday from Shields, laden with a cargo of 3,390 tons coals. The vessel and the cargo are consigned to Messrs K Nixon and Co.

THE British India steamer Satara, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Karachi and the Persian Gulf with mails and the following passengers :—Mr and Miss Ingle, Mr R R Ash, Mr W H Baker, and Mrs and Miss Mulroney, for Karachi ; four Mahomedan gentlemen, for Bussorah ; and about 70 deck for various ports.

THE Hall Line steamer Wern:th Hall, 2,620 tons, Captain T H S Millard, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Revd and Mrs Coley, 3 children and infant, Mr Hankim, Lieutenant and Mrs Plummer and in fant, Mr and Mrs Anderson and infant, Mr Hutchison, and Captain Daniell.

THE Anchor Line steamer Armenia, Captain George Read, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with Mrs Turner Cummins, Miss Anderson, Miss V Fraleigh, Mr W C Weir, and Mr Abbott as passengers. The Armenia left Liverpool on January 19th and Port Said February 2nd. "On Sunday, February 10th, at 7 p m in the Gulf of Aden, lat. 14·13 N. long 51·39 E. light easterly wind, fine weather and smooth water, passed two steamers apparently engaged in telegraph cable operations."

I. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

THE Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, Captain C W Hewett, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Karachi, bringing from there the undermentioned officers and men of the 10th Bombay N I on transfer, and a few more details. The infantry regiment including eight European officers numbered 859 strong. The other details belonged to the Rl. Lancaster Regt. and the Medical Department. The Dalhousie will leave again for Calicut with details on the 22nd instant. She brought the following European passengers :—Colonel Knox, Royal Lanc-Regt ; Mrs Cooper, Med. Dept ; and Lieutenant-Colonel F T Ebden, Majorr B G Humprey, Surgeon A S Thompson, and Lieutenants W B Piers, F W J Caulfield, A T H Newnham, R de Vismiside Ponthien and J J C B Sexton belonging to the 10th B N I.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O steamer Bengal, 2,532 tons, Captain W. Barrat, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Shanghai via Colombo, with the China and Australian mails and the following passengers :—Mr Thomas Lang, from Shanghai ; Mr G H Melbys, Mr C P Young and two deck from Hongkong ; Messrs Burnett, Sheart, Hair, C S Dennis, A Hoosein and five on deck, from Singapore ; and Lieutenant B Phillipson, Mr and Mrs Duce, Mr and Mrs Tidal, Surgeon-Major D B Brown, Dr Rouhland, Messrs H Osborne, Holloway, A Graham, R D Strethees and J S Elmore, Mr and Mrs Jones and about eleven on deck from Colombo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S.Mt. Lebanon	1555	Ellicott	B	W.& A. Graham & Co.
„ Othello	1934	Chambers	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Macdonald	1716	Rule	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Rozario	1221	W. Brown	H J	F. Muir & Co.
„ Drachenfels	1451	Groot	P	.....
„ Drumfell	1568	R. Chubb	Z	E. Bates & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„Dco. Balduino	3041	G. Dodero	3	F. Bozzoni.
„ Algoma	1892	J. George	6	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Deccan	2022	Case	7	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Rimpha	1490	C. A. Loading	8	Capt. Hodges.
„ Idar	2595	R. Poland	9	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb	Vessel.	Commander	From.
17	Armenia (s)	Read	Liverpool, Jan 19.
	Bengal (s)	Barrett	Shanghai, Jan 26.
	Paxo (s)	Skipper	London, Jan 11.
	Hajeen (s)	Nevey	Shileds, Jan 15.
	Clan Graham (s)	Alexander-son	Liverpool, Jan 17.
	Lalpoora (s)	Livingstone	Calcutta, Feb. 1.
	Malda (s)	Nash	Calcutta.
	I. M. S. Dalhousie	Hewett	Karachi, Feb. 14.
	Kepler (s)		Shields.
	Assam (s)	Browne	Aden.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
16	Amphitrite (s)	Lemesich	China.
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvie.
	Werneth Hall (s)	Millard	Marseilles & Liverpool.
	Bangalore (s)	Fairweather	Calcutta.
17	Henzada (s)	Avern	Karachi & London.
	Drumfell (s)	Chubb	London.
	Satara (s)	Tice	Karachi & P. Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Armenia, for Liverpool.
„ Asia, for Calcutta and Coast.

CALCUTTA.

Feb. ARRIVALS.
12 Coromandel s ....Reeves.....London, Jan 10.
Nowshera s .....Liddard ....Bombay, Feb 1.
Palitana s .....England ....Singapore, Jan 30.
DEPARTURES.
February 12.—Steamer Goa.

MADRAS.

Feb. ARRIVALS.
14 Peshwa s .... Calcutta.
Chanda s .... Bombay.
Clive s .... Rangoon.
Feb. DEPARTURE.
13 Clan Alpine s .... London.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 15th February, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·931
Temperature of the Air	78·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·7
Dew Point	70·3
Relative humidity of Air	·769
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day	85·7
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	71·0
General Directions of Wind.*	WSW, SE, ENE, SE, WSW, W. SSE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	159

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 15.

oly, Lieut, R E, on duty, from Karachi.
nowles, Brigadier-Genl, Bombay, on duty, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 16.

Sutherland, Dy Surgeon Genl, Bengal, on retirement, from Mean Meer.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 16.

Joly, Lieut, R E, on duty, to Gokak.
Daniell, Captain, 1st Panjaub Infantry, on furlough, to England.
Wahab, Colonel, Lanc Fus, off leave, to Ahmednagar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, February 18, 1889.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders :—
At the Oval, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.
P. and O. Dockyard, Fridays at 5 p.m.
Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.
Byculla Scottish School, Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Thursday at 4 p.m.
Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.
Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
St. Mary's School, Tuesdays at 4-30 p.m., and Thursday at 7-30 a.m.
Cathedral High School, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.
John Connon School Cadets will parade at the Oval as above, and Queen's Statue at 4 p.m.
There will be Skeleton Company drill for officers and N. C. officers at the Oval at 6-30 a.m., on Mondays and Fridays.
2. There will be Proficiency Class this evening at 6 p.m., at the Volunteer Club.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant.

For the week commencing 18th February 1889.

1. The proficiency class will meet every evening at Head-Quarters, at 6-30 p.m.
2. There will be class firing at Coorla on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 6-30 a.m. All Members who have not completed the annual course are requested to attend.
3. There will be gun-drill in the Arsenal compound on Tuesday morning, at 6-30 a.m., and Friday afternoon at 5-45 p.m. All members who have not put in the necessary number of drills, should avail themselves of these opportunities.
4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Battery :—No. 123 Mr. J. Stapleton, and No. 124 Mr. W. Knowles.
5. On Saturday, the 23rd instant, there will be a general parade under the Commandant in preparation for the Annual Inspection, which will be held on Saturday, the 23rd March. Fall in at Head-quarters at 5 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

By Order,
A. LESLIE, Captain and Acting Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS BY H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS.

Poona, 15th February 1889.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

3d Bo Lt Cavy—Lt G Benn, Offg Sqdn Officer 4 Bo Cavy, to be Sqdn officer.

17th Bo I—Lt W S Delamain, Wing officer and Offg Adjt to be Adjt vice Kreyer removed from the latter appointment.

24 Bo I—Lt T H Henderson, Wing officer, to be Adjt vice Capt Cahusac who vacates the appointment on promotion, dated 28th Feb 1889.

With reference to G O G No 60 of 4th instant, Major J S King, Staff Corps, is attached to the 13 Bo I for duty.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that an exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Lt J C de K Bruce-Kingsmill, D-1 and Lt W S Lendsay, G-2 R A.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, and in continuation of Army Order No 320 of 1889 Lt O C Wolley-Day, 2nd Lanc Fusrs, will proceed home during the present trooping season for duty at the Depot.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Major W Gordon, Dur L I, will proceed to England to join the 1st Bn of his Regt of which he has been appointed 2nd in Command.

Capt W Scott Moncrieff, 2nd Middlesex Regt 2nd class S S O, Kamptee, is transferred to Nusseerabad as 1st class S S O, vice Capt Fitzgerald appointed to the Dist Staff.

With reference to G O G No 77 of the 13th inst, Capt Fitzgerald is posted to the Nagpore Dist.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
Worcester Regt.—2nd Lt C T Ducat (Offg sqdn officer on probation 4 Bo Cavy) to Bombay, from 31st January to 30th April 1889, to study the native language.

24 Bo, I.—Lt C B Rawlinson, (S C) to Bombay from 25th January to 24th July 1889, to study the native lanouage.

(This cancels the privilege leave granted to this officer by the G O C Quetta Dist.)

Sind V R C.—Lt W J Nicholas, to England, for 12 months, on private affairs.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mt Lebanon s—220 bales wool, &c., G Toolseedas ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 200 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 48 bales wool and 1,000 cwts myrabolums, D Sassoon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co.

Rimpha s—900 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 2 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Macdonald s—17 bales twist waste and 415 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 155 cwts sandalwood, N Framji ; 630 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co. Ld ; 605 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 18 bales skins, M J Joomabhai and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—999 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 3,000 cwts cotton seed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1,500 cwts cotton seed, Benn Ashley and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Algoma s—100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co ; 16,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Strathmore s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Idar s—243 cwts groundnuts and 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tiverton s—430 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,530 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Elektra s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Elektra s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Idar s—510 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 700 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 200 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co.
D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co

FOR ODESSA.

Rosario s—630 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Deccan s—155 bales twist, S J David and Co ; 35 bales twist, the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Deccan s—11 chests opium, The P and O Co ; 33 bales twist, N J Sassoon ; 200 bales twist, S J David and Co.

SOMETHING QUITE NEW
FROM ENGLAND
Of Special Interest to European Residents

Protected by HER MAJESTY'S Royal Letters Patent. *Possesses HYGIENIC PROPERTIES hitherto unknown to Science.*

Upwards of Fifty Patents, Registrations, and Trade Marks have been secured for this wonderful discovery, protecting the INVENTOR'S RIGHTS in every civilised country.

An Invention that will revolutionise the existence of European Residents in India, and prove an unmistakable blessing to European and Native alike.

The name of this latest, and perhaps one of the greatest discoveries of this or any age, is SALT REGAL; and the following is a brief description of its claims to popularity generally, and its peculiar fitness for India in particular.

SALT REGAL is a high-class Antiseptic Saline, in the form of a delicate white powder, scientifically compounded, which instantly produces in water a *Beautiful Rose-coloured* effervescing, *antiseptic*, Saline Draught, most refreshing and exhilarating.

SALT REGAL has the special property of purifying the water it is dissolved in, at the same time developing Ozone (the principle of life).

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Feverishness, Acidity, General Debility, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Nausea, and Giddiness.

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Blood Poisoning, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Irritation of the Skin, Weariness, Lassitude, Headache, and for all purposes for which Saline preparations have hitherto been used.

SALT REGAL corrects all Impurities in the System, whether arising from breathing heated or tainted air, or partaking of improperly cooked food.
Corrects all errors of Diet, eating or drinking.

SALT REGAL acts as an instant purifier, each draught liberating a supply of a powerful antiseptic.
Cleanses the Mouth, Throat, and Stomach at the same operation.

SALT REGAL is a Natural Disinfectant. It removes all bad humours from the body, and renders it proof against infection of every kind.

SALT REGAL taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.

SALT REGAL prevents disease by giving tone and purity to the system.
Is a Health-giver.
Is a Health-maintainer.
Is a Health-restorer.

SALT REGAL, upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale, and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.

SALT REGAL dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.
Renders the terrible scourge of Diphtheria in old or young an impossibility.

SALT REGAL renders harmless Bactriæ and Microbes that may be taken into the system accidentally with food or drink.
Insures against Cholera.
Prevents Dyspepsia.
Purifies Drinking Water.

SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

SALT REGAL will do what no other Saline preparation in existence can do.
By regular use is a certain guarantee of Health.
Taken regularly makes good Feeders.

SALT REGAL taken regularly makes good Workers.
Taken regularly makes good Sleepers.
Makes Life enjoyable.

SALT REGAL —One draught per week to the Healthy will keep them in Health.
—A daily draught to the Debilitated will restore and maintain Health.

SALT REGAL is invaluable for use in Families.
Children are very fond of it.

SALT REGAL renders Pills, Potions, and Physic unnecessary.
Is a high-class Saline, and has been approved by the most Scientific Chemists of the age.

SALT REGAL destroys the Parasites which infest drinking water used in India. Anyone doubting this statement is invited to make the test with the aid of a good microscope. *(See Analysis.)*

CERTIFICATE OF LATEST ANALYSIS.

Institute of Chemical Technology and Analytical Laboratory.
Liverpool, 13th Feb. 1888.

Messrs. FRITZ & Co.,

Dear Sirs,—In accordance with your request I have carefully tested the action of your "SALT REGAL" on the different organisms found in impure waters, and find that it exerts a directly destructive action on most of them, whilst with others its effect is to reduce their vitality, consequently it should prove very useful in the prevention and treatment of diseases arising from the use of impure waters and the breathing of impure air.

A. NORMAN TATE, F.I.C., F.C.S., &c., Analyst.

SALT REGAL is indispensable to all who are away from home, and no Traveller or Voyageur should venture without it.

SALT REGAL is a Royal Patent, and any attempt at imitation is a Felony.

SALT REGAL is sold in Bottles (hermetically sealed) and can be obtained through all Vendors of Proprietary Articles. If any difficulty, please address the undermentioned who have stocks and can supply the trade or private customers.

Sold Retail by—Messrs TREACHER & Co. Ld. ; PHILLIPS & Co., Ld. ; KEMP & Co., Ld and THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Bombay ; BADHAM, PILE & Co, Ld., Secunderabad ; SYED ABDUL RAZACK & Co., Hyderabad ; and by all Chemists or by the Wholesale Agents : H. BALLANTINE & Co., No. 11, Hornby Road, Bombay, and 5 Dhurrumtolla, Calcutta.

Translations in Hindustani, Bengali, Tamal, and Telugu, are being prepared.

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FRITZ & CO., SALT REGAL WORKS, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

☞ SALT REGAL has made hosts of friends in the Colonies and Foreign Countries, and its increasing Sale and growing popularity are bye words among those who sell it. SALT REGAL is already well-known and regularly used on board Passenger Steamers going from Liverpool to India.

CALVERT'S ANTI-MOSQUITO SOAP

A New & Special Preparation.

A splendid Soap to use in the morning tub. Suitable to the most sensitive skin, (thus invaluable in the Nursery and for Ladies). Cooling, Cleansing, and agreeable, it is especially adapted for use in warm climates. Its properties safeguard the skin and are a preventive of the contagion of zymotic diseases, also of the bites of Mosquitos and other small insects.

(Regd.) SIXPENNY TABLETS.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER
Awarded 50 Prize Medals & Diplomas.

BANKS.

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SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000
LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—32 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
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Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
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RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS..... $7,500,000
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
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For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 7th January, 1889.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

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FUNDS EXCEED 7¼ MILLIONS STERLING.

REDUCED LIFE RATES. Large Bonuses Fire Risks on Mills, and every description of property at LOW RATES.
RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co., Agents.

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THE PATENT RIGHTS in Eleven Valuable Patents for the Presidency of Bombay and the Central Provinces. Worked with every and sufficient Capital there is ever A CRORE OF RUPEES PROFIT to be obtained from the working of these Patents. Apply at No. 3, COLABA CAUSEWAY, where Specifications and Drawings can be inspected, and other particulars obtained.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 6th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 24, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m., to transact the following Business :—
1.—To Receive and Adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet made up to 31st December 1888.
2.—To Declare a Dividend.
3.—To Elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To Appoint an Auditor for the current year and to Fix his remuneration.
5.—To Discuss of such other Business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
S. E. MODY,
N. S. JAMSETJEE,
Secretaries and Managers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 25th February (inst.,) both days inclusive.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
ELASTIC WEBS
For BOOTS & SHOES.
ALSO
GARTERS & SMALL WARES
AND
Cotton Surgical Bandages.
Smith & Molesworth
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Gold Medal Paris, 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers throughout the World
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality ; for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a RED DIAMOND.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,
and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.
Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

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NOTICES.

Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills

GOUT *(Perfectly harmless)* The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

● Sold by all respectable Chemists ●

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Prize £ 660 Paris

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LAROCHE'S

CINCHONA WINE

"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with **IRON** *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*. etc.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS

BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

" FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE "

A most agreeable food and of easy digestion

Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning

Facilitates dentition.

Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

NERVOUS MALADIES

QUICKLY CURED BY

FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide *of Potassium*

Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine

With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 3grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE: *Bombay*, Kemp & C°; *Paris*, Chassaing & C°, 6, Avenue Victoria.

« *Messers CHASSAING & C° (members of the Jury at the Liverpool Exibition 1886) are the only French chemists whoses medicaments were awarded the* Gold Medal & Certificat « *of merit 1st Class at the Calcutta Exibition 1883-84* ».

TOOTACHE

cured instantaneously by

MATHEY-CAYLUS

Japanese Drops

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1171 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

NERVOUS DISEASES

Capsules of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize

These Capsules are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE.

1172 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

Poorness of Blood, Debility

Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON

Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.

no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1167 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

MATHEY-CAYLUS' INJECTION

Mathey-Caylus' Injection has been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris & New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

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Aubergier's

CELEBRATED

SYRUP & PASTE

of Lactucarium

(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine

VERY EFFICACIOUS

IN CURING

BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all **Affections of the respiratory organs.**

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ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER

(IND COOPE & Co.'s.)

Per dozen Qts .....Rs. 5 | Per case of 3 dozen Qts. .....Rs. 14 10
Per dozen Pts.....Rs. 4 | Per case of 6 dozen Pts.....Rs. 23 4

Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

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CAMPAIGN WATCHES have obtained a wonderful popularity, resulting in numberless imitations, as is always the case with a reputed article. But, although each one of the latter claims to be the best in the market, none in reality is attaining such a high and well-deserved reputation in point of excellence, accuracy and durability as Favre-Leuba and Co.'s Original Campaign Watches, sold as follows :—

	Rs.
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER RAILWAY REGULATOR	16
„ HUNTING „ „ „ „	17
„ CUT HUNTING „ „ „ „	18
SILVER OPEN FACE „ „	28
„ HUNTING „ „	29
„ CUT HUNTING „ „	30
(Guarantee One Year.)	
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY.	20
„ HUNTING „ „ „	21
„ CUT HUNTING „ „ „	22
FINE SILVER OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY.	35
„ „ HUNTING „ „	38
„ „ CUT HUNTING „ „ „	40
(Guarantee Three Years.)	

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

EDINA WHISKY. Per Bottle Rs. 2-2.	Matured in Sherry casks. A perfect blend of the choicest brands of the highest classes of fine Old Whisky, in their native Scotch purity, absolutely untampered with.		**EDINA WHISKY.** Per Dozen Rs. 25-8.
An excellent Wine, old and fruity.	**INVALID'S PORT.** Per Bottle Rs. 2-0. Per Pint Rs. 1-4.	**INVALID'S PORT.** Per Dozen Quarts Rs. 24. Per Dozen Pints Rs. 13.	Known and appreciated for many years.
HOUSEHOLD CLARET. Per Bottle Re. 1-0. Per Pint Re. 0-8.	Sound and wholesome, of full body and flavour, maintains the high opinion formed of it by Experts; and fully equal to any at double its price.		**HOUSEHOLD CLARET.** Per Dozen Rs. 10-0. Per Dozen pint Rs. 5-8.
All our Goods are of sterling value.	**KEMP & CO., LIMITED, PHARMACISTS, &C., BOMBAY.**	**KEMP & CO., LIMITED, MERCHANTS, &C., BOMBAY.**	Every attention paid to all Postal Orders.
FINE OLD BRANDY. Per Bottle Rs. 2-8.	A "Peg" Brandy of the first quality. Largley prescribed also by Physicians in cases where stimulants are a necessity and a medicine.		**FINE OLD BRANDY.** Per Dozen Rs. 30.
In high favour as an ante-prandial appetiser.	**DRY CADIZ SHERRY.** Per Bottle Rs. 2-0. Per Pint Rs. 1-4.	**DRY CADIZ SHERRY.** Per Dozen Quarts Rs. 24-0. Per Dozen Pints Rs. 13-0.	A good dry Wine, sound and well matured.
ALL KINDS OF WINES & SPIRITS.	On the quality of our various Brands of Wines and Spirits, purchasers may place the fullest reliance. They will bear favourable comparison with any other in the market.		**ALL KINDS OF WINES & SPIRITS.**

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
„ KEMP & Co., Bombay.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

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"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TACHBITT [illegible]

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In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

HAMILTON & Co.

(OF CALCUTTA,)

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

73, ESPLANADE ROW

(CHURCH GATE STREET CORNER)

ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS,

	Fidd Pattern.	Old English Pattern.	Lily Pattern.	
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs.
Table Spoons ... ...per doz.	30 0	32 0	36 0	36
Dessert „ ... ... „	22 0	24 0	28 0	28 0
Tea „ ... ... „	19 0	12 0	16 0	17 0
Table Forks... ... ... „	30 0	32 0	36 0	36 0
Dessert „ ... ... „	22 0	24 0	28 0	28 0
Soup Ladles ... ... each	9 0	19 0	13 0	13 0
Sauce „ ... ... „	3 0	3 0	3 4	3 4
Gravy Spoons ... ... „	6 0	7 0	9 0	9 0
Fish Knives, pierced and engraved blade ... ... „	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Butter Knives ... ... „	2 8	2 12	3 0	3 0
Sugar Spoons ... ... „	1 0	1 4	1 8	1 8
Salt „ with gilt bowl ... ... „	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 8
Egg „ „ „ ... ... „	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 8
Mustard „ „ „ ... ... „	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 8
Sugar Sifters (Gilt, Rs. 2 extra) ... „	3 0	3 8	4 0	4 8
Sugar Tongs ... ... „	3 0	3 0	3 4	3 8
Marrow Spoons ... ... „	3 0	3 0	3 8	3 8
Cheese Scoop (with Ivory handle, Rs. 9) ... ... „	2 8	2 12	3 0	3 0
Cuddy Spoons ... ... „	1 0	1 4	1 8	1 8
Toddy Ladles ... ... „	2 0	2 4	2 8	2 12
Ice Tongs ... ... „	3 0	3 0	4 0	4 0
Salad „ ... ... „	12 0	14 0	17 0	17 0
Salad Spoons and Forks ... ... „	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0
Pickle Forks ... ... „	1 0	1 4	1 8	1 8
Skewers ... ...per inch	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
Asparagus Tongs ... ... each	15 0	17 0	19 0	19 0

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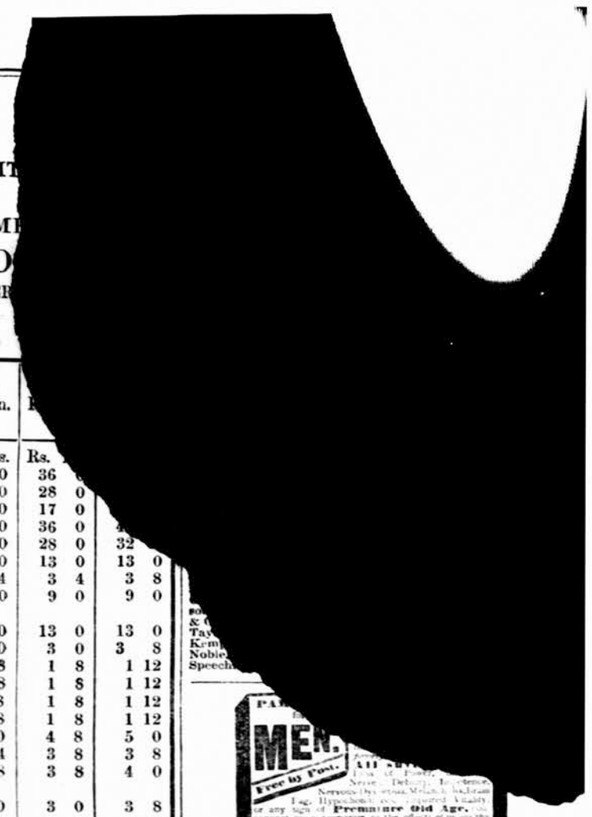

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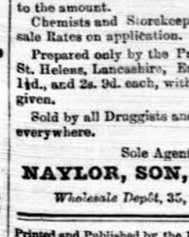

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